United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service
Northern Region

FOREST PLAN

Clearwater National Forest

Orofino, Idaho
September, 1987

PREFACE

The Forest Plan is in compliance with the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA); the regulations for National Forest Land and Resource Management Planning (36 CFR Part 219); and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including the Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement covering the Forest Plan.

Further information about the Forest Plan can be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Clearwater National Forest, 12730 Highway 12, Orofino, Idaho 83544.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF MAPS, TABLES AND FIGURES

Chapter 1

Introduction

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The Forest Plan guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards for the administration of the Clearwater National Forest and the Palouse District of the St. Joe National Forest. It describes resource management practices, levels of resource production and management, and the availability and suitability of lands for resource management.

The Forest Plan will guide management of the Forest for the next 10 to 15 years unless conditions or demands significantly change. The analysis in the EIS projects outputs and effects for up to 150 years to indicate the long-term implications of continuing with the Plan. While long-range effects have been estimated, the Plan is valid until it is revised, committing the Forest to a course of action no longer than 15 years.

The analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan are designed to ensure multiple use and provide a sustained yield of goods and services from the Forest to maximize long-term net public benefits and address public issues in an environmentally sound manner.

B. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The goals, objectives, standards, schedule of anticipated management practices, and monitoring and evaluation requirements comprise the Plan's management direction. However, the projected outputs, services, and rates of implementation are dependent on further analysis processes and the annual budget.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DOCUMENTS

Environmental Impact Statement -

The Forest Plan is based on the various considerations which have been addressed in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and represents the Selected Alternative in that EIS. The planning process and the analysis procedure used in developing this Plan, as well as the other alternatives that were considered, are described or referenced in the EIS. Project-level activities will be analyzed, planned and implemented to carry out the management direction in this Plan. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements will be followed as the site-specific issues and impacts are addressed during project development.

Regional Guide -

The Regional Guide displays the Northern Region's portion of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) Program among the National Forests, provides direction for National Forest Plans, and develops standards and guidelines for addressing major issues and management concerns which need to be considered at the Regional level to facilitate Forest planning. The Regional *Guide process allows for discussion and analysis of National Forest program* capabilities to determine opportunities to meet short-and long-term natural resource demands.

D. FOREST LOCATION

A vicinity map showing the location of the Forest is on page I-3.

E. READERS' GUIDE

Chapter II, Forestwide Management Direction, is comprised of five major sections: goals, objectives, research needs, desired future condition of the Forest, and standards.

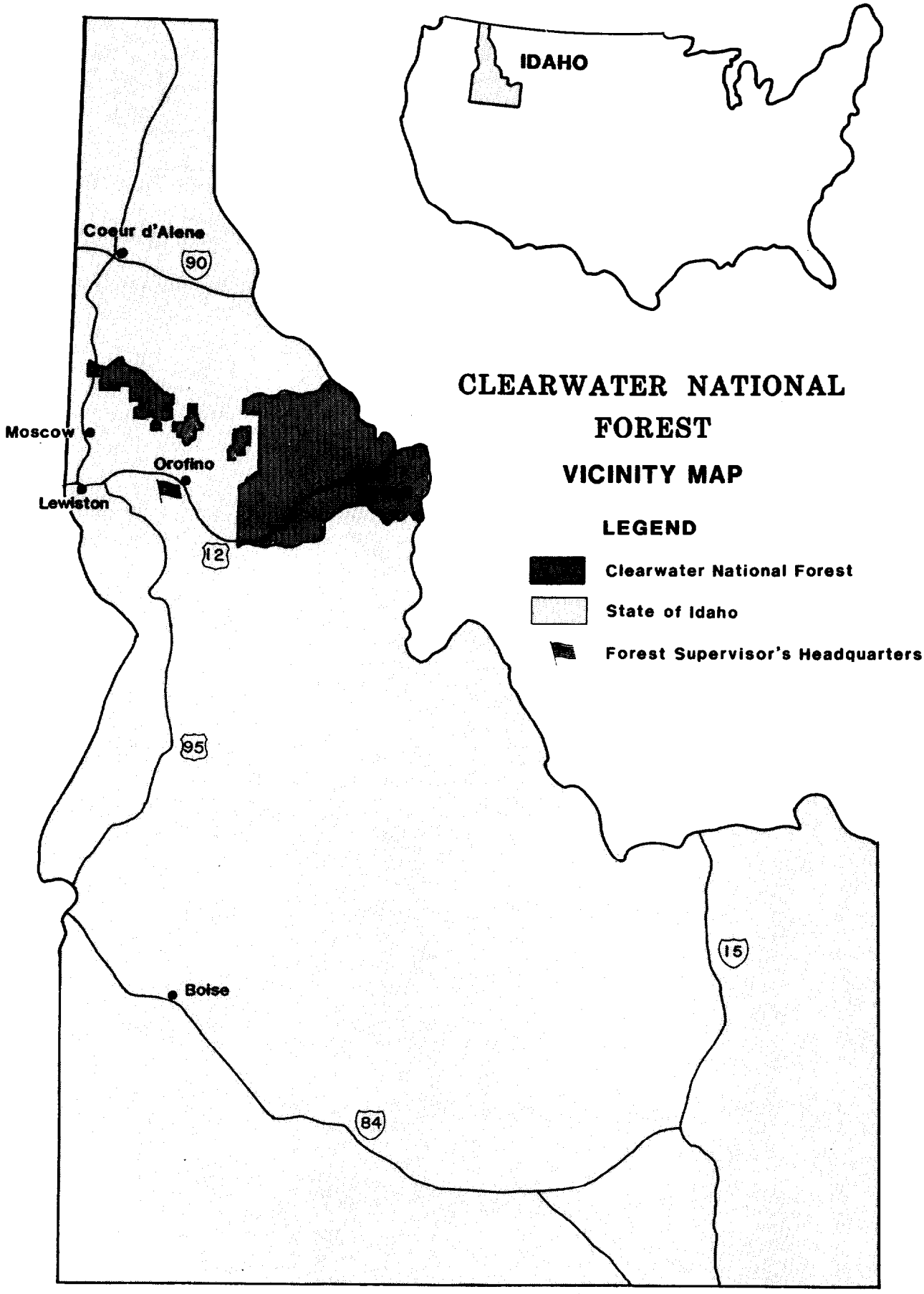
Chapter III, Management Area Direction, provides direction for specific areas of land called Management Areas. It is organized with each Management Area subdivided into identification and acres, description, management goals, objectives, and standards. The objectives and standards are further subdivided by major resource elements, similar to the Forestwide management direction.

Chapter IV, Implementation, tells how the Forest Plan will be put into effect. It includes the further analysis requirements, implementation processes, monitoring and evaluation requirements and procedures, and explains the circumstances that could necessitate an amendment or revision.

Chapter V, Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation, describes the ability of the Forest to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services. This analysis also serves as the basis to determine if a need exists to change current direction.

Chapter VI is the glossary which is followed by the appendices.

Figure 1.


IDAHO
Coeur d'Alene
90
Moscow
Orofino
Lewiston
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95
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Boise
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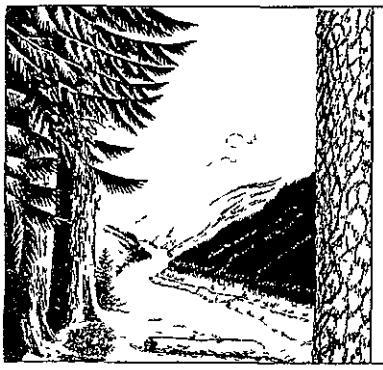
CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
VICINITY MAP
LEGEND
Clearwater National Forest
State of Idaho
Forest Supervisor's Headquarters



Chapter II

Forestwide Management Direction

II. FORESTWIDE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

A. FOREST GOALS

This Forest Plan is based on the Selected Alternative K described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Clearwater National Forest.

Forest goals are used to develop the Forest Plan in response to the public issues and administrative concerns identified throughout the planning process. Appendix A of the EIS lists the fifteen major issues and concerns.

The management goals have been developed by the Forest Management Team in conjunction with the Forest Interdisciplinary Team. They guide the development of Forestwide management objectives and standards and management area direction.

1. Recreation

a. Provide a range of quality outdoor recreational opportunities within a Forest environment that will meet public needs now and in the future.

b. Provide opportunity for a broad spectrum of dispersed activities with sufficient area to maintain a low user density compatible with public expectations.

c. Protect the inherent values of those streams selected for study as potential wild and scenic rivers.

2. Visual

In association with other resource management activities, maintain a natural appearing Forest landscape as viewed from designated visual travel corridors, recreational sites, wilderness and high use recreational areas, and administrative areas.

3. Wilderness and Unroaded

a. Maintain potential wilderness values on those areas that are being recommended for classified wilderness.

b. Provide for limiting and distributing visitor use in wilderness in accord with periodic estimates of the maximum levels of use that allow natural processes to operate freely and that do not impair the values for which wilderness areas are created. The specific processes used are described under Management Area B1, Chapter III.

c. Coordinate the management of classified Wildernesses that are contiguous with other National Forests with those Forests.

d. Maintain the natural integrity of those lands designated for unroaded management, and provide the management of their key resources (dispersed recreation, big-game summer range, anadromous and resident fishery habitat) found within each area.

4. Cultural

a. Manage and interpret cultural resources in accordance with Federal Law and Forest Service direction.

b. Manage the Lolo Trail System (Lewis and Clark routes, Nee-Me-Poo Trail, Bird-Truax Wagon Road, and Lolo Motorway) to protect all historic values, and provide public use and interpretation of these values.

c. Protect Indian tribal rights as retained in Treaties and other agreements. Protect religious ceremonial sites and hunting and fishing rights.

5. Wildlife

a. Provide habitat for viable populations of all indigenous wildlife species.

b. Maintain and, where appropriate, improve the winter and summer habitat over time to support increased populations of big-game wildlife species.

c. Limit motorized use on selected big-game range to minimize effects on big game.

6. Threatened and Endangered Species

Manage habitat to contribute to recovery of each threatened and endangered species occurring on the Forest, including the grizzly bear, gray wolf, and bald eagle.

7. Fisheries

Manage the Forest's fishery streams to achieve optimum levels of fish production by: 1) maintaining high quality habitat in existing high quality streams and, 2) rehabilitating and improving degraded streams on certain developed portions of the Forest; and then maintaining the optimum levels.

8. Range

Manage livestock grazing land consistent with the protection and management of other resources.

9. Timber

a. Provide a sustained yield of timber and other outputs at a level that is cost-efficient and that will help support the economic structure of local communities and will provide regional and national needs.

b. Select on the ground those silvicultural systems that will be the most beneficial to long-term timber production, but modified as necessary to meet other resource and management area direction. See especially Management Areas A4, A6, and M2 in Chapter III.

c. Provide on-site review and evaluation of those lands identified as being unsuitable for timber per 36 CFR 219.14 to determine future use.

10. Water Quality and Soil

a. Manage watersheds, soil resources, and streams to maintain high quality water that meets or exceeds State and Federal water quality standards, and to protect all beneficial uses of the water, which include fisheries, water-based recreation, and public water supplies.

b. Insure that soil productivity is maintained and no irreversible damage occurs to soil and water resources from Forest management activities.

11. Minerals

Provide for access to and the orderly exploration, development, and production of minerals and energy resources, while meeting Forest Plan direction for other resources.

12. Roads

Locate, design and manage Forest roads to meet resource objectives and public concerns, and to provide optimal soil and watershed protection.

13. Lands

a. Achieve a land ownership pattern in the Forest that will provide for soil and watershed protection, and effective and efficient management of National Forest System lands.

b. Acquire lands that will maximize short-range and long-range management opportunities. Dispose of lands which do not contribute to Forest Plan management direction.

14. Other Agency Plans and Indian Tribes

a. Work with other Federal, State, and local agencies and other organizations to achieve mutual goals and objectives.

b. Work closely with area Indian tribes to achieve mutual goals and objectives and insure "trust responsibilities" of Indian Treaties are honored.

15. Facilities

a. Plan, construct, and maintain a safe and cost-efficient Forest transportation system that will achieve Forest Plan resource management goals and objectives.

b. Apply transportation planning concepts considering present and anticipated future demands for trails and related facilities as a part of project planning to determine need for retaining trails and appropriate standards.

c. Apply FSH 2309.18 planning guidance for Forest trails and prepare guides for all trails.

d. Manage use of trails to provide user safety, minimize conflicts between users, and prevent damage or loss of facilities from improper use.

e. Coordinate with BPA and other Agencies concerning possible future energy transmission corridors across the Forest, to achieve Forest Plan Direction.

16. Protection

a. Prevent and suppress wildfires commensurate with resource values to be protected while recognizing the role of fire in ecological processes.

b. Manage National Forest resources to prevent or reduce serious long lasting hazards from pest organisms utilizing principles of integrated pest management.

c. Coordinate with the State of Idaho Air Quality Bureau to develop a smoke management program for prescribed burning in the State.

17. Research Natural Areas and Special Areas

a. Establish sufficient research natural areas to include at least two to three examples of each major habitat and at least one example of a minor habitat in the Forest and to meet Regional standards.

b. Identify and manage unique and/or outstanding botanical, geological, and historical areas of the Forest for public enjoyment and use.

B. OBJECTIVES

Following are brief summaries of how the various resources and activities will be managed under the Forest Plan. A complete understanding of the management direction can be attained by reading the Forest-wide goals, objectives, and standards in this chapter, and the management area goals, objectives, and standards in Chapter III.

1. Recreation and Visual

a. Provide a wide variety and range of dispersed recreational opportunities in a mix of approximately 60 percent roaded and 40 percent unroaded settings.

b. Maintain developed camping facilities to meet anticipated demand through the first decade.

c. Meet 100 percent of the anticipated demand for dispersed recreation in unroaded land through the first decade.

d. Manage dispersed recreational areas to maintain use within capacity as defined by measurable limits of acceptable change for the designated setting by 1995.

e. Rehabilitate areas currently in an unacceptable visual condition through applicable project planning and in accordance with Visual Management System criteria by 1995.

2. Wilderness

a. Complete determination of limits of acceptable change modes for Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in FY 1989.

3. Roadless Resource

a. Manage the 950,311 acres of inventoried roadless area in the following manner during the life of the plan:

Management Emphasis	Acres (M)	Percent
Recommended wilderness	198.2	21%
Nonwilderness but without roads	242.2*	25%
Possible development first decade	509.9**	54%
	950.3	100%

4. Wild and Scenic Rivers

a. Study the Forest's Wild and Scenic River candidates and recommend suitability for classification or nonclassification to Congress prior to finalizing the next Forest Plan (within 10-15 years). (See Appendix M for candidates.)

5. Cultural Resources

a. Meet all legal requirements. During the first decade, nominate significant cultural sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

6. Wildlife and Fish

a. Rehabilitate by prescribed burning a minimum of 1,300 acres of key big-game winter range per year through the first decade to meet elk population goals. (Also see Management Areas C3 and C4.)

b. Provide adequate elk winter range to support 19,900 elk by 2005.

c. Restore selected, presently degraded fish habitat through habitat improvement projects designed to achieve stated objectives for particular streams by 1997. (See Water Quality Standards and Management Area M2.)

* Includes Management Areas A3, C1, C6, and parts of C3 and M1.

** Tentative scheduled development is approximately 12,000 acres in the first decade. See Chapter II and Appendix C of the EIS.

7. Range

a. Complete range environmental studies, analyzing present management and preparing allotment plans for all active allotments by 1990. Update every ten years thereafter.

b. Review permittee action plans annually.

c. Inventory, map, and complete an activity schedule for significant noxious weed plant communities during the first planning period, (ten years).

8. Timber

Program up to the allowable sale quantity of 1.73 billion board feet of timber sales from suitable lands during the first decade. Included in this total is approximately one billion board feet of timber, which can be sold from the currently roaded part of the Forest, with a non-interchangeable component of 100 million board feet of live or dead timber that is currently unmarketable. The remaining 730 million board feet can be offered for sale from currently roadless land designated suitable for timber harvest by this Plan. The annual program of sale offerings may range from 120 million board feet to 200 million board feet during this period. (Also see Appendix A.)

To support the goal of providing timber offerings keyed to economic demand, the following specific objectives are established for management of programed sale offerings for the first decade:

a. Maintain an annual sell program which includes sales smaller than 5 MMBF on each District.

b. Maintain a mix of sale offerings including various logging systems needed to implement the Forest Plan and support local and regional logging systems capabilities.

c. Maintain offerings of firewood and other miscellaneous forest products at least at current levels.

d. Conduct salvage sales as necessary, from unsuitable lands when appropriate.

9. Water and Soil

a. Secure favorable conditions of flow by maintaining the integrity and equilibrium of stream systems of the Forest.

b. Develop watershed activity schedules for key watersheds.

c. Maintain an inventory of nonwilderness areas needing soil and water restoration. Complete restoration of the current backlog of projects by the year 2000.

d. Apply best Management Practices during Forest Plan implementation to help ensure that Forest water quality goals will be met.

10. Riparian Areas

During further analysis (project or area analysis) specifically define and map riparian areas.

11. Minerals

a. Process all plans of operation and exploration permits in a timely manner and maintain close coordination with local mining groups, as well as applicable State and Federal agencies.

b. Meet demand for mineral materials consistent with the management of other surface resources.

c. Study existing mineral withdrawals by 1991 to determine whether or not to maintain them in that status. (See Appendix J.)

d. Analyze to determine whether cultural sites and historical trails should be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry by 1995. (See item c. above.)

12. Roads

a. Incorporate transportation planning into all project and area analysis to determine road construction/reconstruction needs, appropriate road standards, and mitigation measures needed to minimize adverse effects.

b. Review existing system and nonsystem roads as part of transportation planning to determine road management needs, such as, closures, maintenance and obliteration.

c. Implement a road management program that is responsive to resource protection needs, water quality goals, and public concerns. Miles of road left open to public use will be that amount necessary to meet public needs and resource management objectives.

d. Review and approve road maintenance operations and road upgrading proposed by the public road agencies having jurisdiction over the Forest highways on National Forest lands.

13. Lands

Complete major land exchanges with large private land holders in the Forest to provide more efficient and effective resource management within this Plan Period (10-15 years).

14. Trails

a. Identify all relocation and reconstruction needs for trails to be retained on the trail system by 1990.

b. Identify trails to be deleted from the system and suspend maintenance on them by 1990.

c. Complete all mainline trail relocation and reconstruction to planned standards by 1996.

15. Facilities

a. Using the Forest Facility Master Planning process complete a Forest Facility Master program or an area Master program prior to programing future FA&O capital investment projects.

b. Integrate building life safety requirements into standards for condition surveys.

c. Implement a formal Facility Management System to make correction assessment. Distribute available funds based on Forestwide priorities established as a result of the assessments. Followup to ascertain that funded projects are completed to acceptable standards.

16. Protection

a. Develop a smoke management program that will meet Environmental Protection Agency as facility standards for the State of Idaho by FY 1988.

b. Develop and implement an interagency fire management dispatch office within 5 years.

c. Re-evaluate fire protection boundaries and fire protection acres within five years to maintain economic and efficient fire suppression activities.

17. Integrated Pest Management

a. Utilize accepted Integrated Pest Management Practices when developing proposals to manage Forest pests.

b. Emphasize natural resource management techniques and practices which will prevent pest outbreaks from occurring whenever possible.

c. Cooperate with Forest Service pest management and State Agencies in monitoring for pest outbreak possibilities.

d. Provide monitoring of environmental and human impacts during pesticide application projects.

e. Participate in technology transfer and educational endeavors related to pest prevention and eradication.

18. Energy Transmission Corridors

a. Analyze proposals promptly to construct or enlarge energy utility

corridors based on potential impacts to Forest resources and Forest Plan direction and potential benefits to society. Support or oppose proposed projects and determine applicable mitigation needs.

19. Projected Outputs and Activities by Time Periods

Projected outputs and activities that will be used for programing, budgeting, and attainment reporting in decade one are displayed in Table II-1. Other decades are projected for information only. The projected budget required to implement the Forest Plan is shown in Appendix C.

Appendix B contains activity schedules for various resources and activities. Projects will be added to these activity schedules periodically as they are identified during the continuous project analysis processes. Projects may also be deferred or modified if problems are identified during site specific environmental analysis. (See Chapter IV, Section D, for a discussion of Forest Plan implementation and project or area analysis).

Table II-1. Projected Outputs and Activities by Time Period

Target* Item	Output or Activity	Unit of Measure	Average Annual Units 1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016-2025	2026-2035
Recreation							
T01	Developed Use	M RVD's	201.1	276.3	369.2	369.2	369.2
T02	Dispersed Use						
	Wilderness	M RVD's	121.0	154.2	178.5	179.0	183.7
	Nonwilderness	M RVD's	686.2	851.0	1003.7	1184.2	1404.2
Wildlife & Fish							
T03	Wildlife Hab. Imp.	Acres	1300.0	1300.0	1300.0	1300.0	1300.0
T04	Fish Hab. Imp.	Acres	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0
T05	T & E Species Hab. Imp.	Acres	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Range							
T06	Permitted Graz. Use	M AUM's	16.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	20.0
T07	Range Improvement	M Acres	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
T09	Noxious Weed Control	Acres	380.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	380.0
Soil and Water							
T10	Water Inventory	M Acres	17.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	20.0
	Soil & Water Impr	Acres	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
Minerals							
T12	Minerals Management	Cases**	265.0	265.0	267.0	267.0	267.0
Timber							
T13	Timber Sales Offered***	MMBF	173.3	212.0	273.9	356.3	440.4
T16-19	Reforestation****	Acres	12533.	10440.	12291.	10693.	11789.
T20-21	TSI	Acres	1928.	1616.	1179.	1118.	1590.
Protection							
T23	Fuels Mgmt.- Activity	Acres	11193.	12856.	18919.	19696.	23456.
Facilities							
T83	Trails Cons./Recons.	Miles	14.0	13.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
T81-82	Road Construction						
	Arterial/Collector	Miles	13.0	13.0	7.0	4.0	0.0
	Local	Miles	56.0	47.0	32.0	49.0	51.0
.. ..							

* Region One developed codes (1985) which identify target and activities items.

** Based on proposed R-1 MIH activity codes.

*** These are average annual allowable sale quantities. Actual annual sale programs may vary.

**** Does not include selection harvest acres.

20. Research Natural Area Objectives

Habitat types listed in Table II-2 have been assigned by the Northern Regional Guide as the Forest's objective for research natural area (RNA) recommendations. The table also lists a candidate area (or areas) representative of each type. Included also are several habitats identified by the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee as being unique and significant to recommend for RNA status. Establishment reports will be prepared for each area listed and for candidate areas as they are identified. The areas will be managed in accordance with management area direction for Management Area M1, Chapter III. Acreages are also listed under M1.

Table II-2. Research Natural Area Objectives

Habitat Type Code	Vegetative Habitat Type*	Occurrence	Existing (E) or Proposed RNA
260	Psme/Phma	Major	Lochsa (E) Aquarius Bull Run
520	Abgr/Clun	Major	Lochsa (E) Aquarius Bull Run
530	Thpl/Clun	Major	Lochsa (E) Aquarius Bull Run
530**	Thpl/Clun, (Mid Elev., High Prod., Old Growth)	Major	Four-Bit
540	Thpl/Atfi		Lochsa (E) Aquarius
550	Thpl/Opho		Aquarius
620	Abla/Clun	Major	Sneakfoot Meadows
670	Abla/Mefe	Major	Sneakfoot Meadows *** Steep Lakes
680	Tsme/Mefe	Major	*** Steep Lakes
690	Abla/Xete	Major	*** Steep Lakes Sneakfoot Meadows
710	Tsme/Xete	Major	Steep Lakes
840	Tsme/Luhi	Minor	Steep Lakes
	Alru		Lochsa (E) Aquarius
	Bepa** (Paper Birch)		Dutch Creek
	Alpine Types	Major	Analyze & select 1 or more of 3: ***Fenn Mountain ***Rhodes Peak ***Grave Peak
	Fevi	Minor	Bald Mountain

(Table II-2 cont.) Research Natural Area Objectives

Habitat Type Code	Vegetative Habitat Type*	Occurrence	Existing (E) or Proposed RNA
	Type I & II Streams		Lochsa (E)
			Sneakfoot Meadows
		***	Steep Lakes
	Waterfalls		Chateau Creek
	Cold Springs		Lochsa (E)
			Aquarius
	Rivers		Lochsa (E)
			Aquarius
	Permanent Ponds	***	Steep Lakes
	Average Production-Potential Lake	***	Steep Lakes
	Lakes with Fish	***	Steep Lakes
	Lakes without Fish	***	Steep Lakes
	Lake with Special Fish Populations (Golden Trout)	***	Steep Lakes
	Fresh Marsh-Shallow Emergent Vegetation		Sneakfoot Meadows
	Bog Meadows		Sneakfoot Meadows
	Wet Meadows	***	Steep Lakes
	Thermal Springs		Several candidates being analyzed

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* See Glossary under "V" for definition of habitat-type acronyms.
** Idaho Natural Area Committee recommendations.
*** Located within existing or recommended wilderness areas.

21. Special Interest Area Objectives

Special or unique botanical, biological, geological, and historical features in the Forest will be established as special areas subject to protection similar to research natural areas, but designed primarily for public use and interpretation (see Management Area M1.). As part of the implementation of the Forest Plan, the following areas will be mapped and located on appropriate maps available for public use. As new features are identified, they may be added to the following list:

Area

1. Giant Western redcedar - Idaho record tree. Located head of Elk Creek, Palouse District, NW1/4, Sec 20, T. 41 N., R. 3 E. (23 acres).

2. Morris Creek Cedar Grove - stand of old-growth western redcedar. Located near Morris Creek, Palouse District, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 33, T. 41 N., R. 2 E. (33 acres).

3. Devoto Grove - stand of old-growth western redcedar in connection with Lewis and Clark history. Located along Crooked Fork Creek, Lochsa Highway, Powell District, NE1/4, Sec. 22, T. 37 N., R. 25 W. (20 acres).

4. Giant Western white pine - Idaho record tree. Located near Manwaring Creek, along highway at Palouse District, SE1/4, Sec. 2, T. 42 N., R. 3 W. (20 acres).

5. Lewis and Clark Grove - stand of old-growth western redcedar located along Lewis and Clark route near Cedar Creek, Pierce District, SE1/4, Sec. 9, T. 34 N., R. 6 E. (30 acres).

6. Grand fir and subalpine fir - Idaho record trees, both on Pierce District. (40 acres).

7. Colgate elk licks along Highway 12. Powell District, NE1/4, Sec. 15, T. 36 N., R. 12 E. (50 acres within Wild and Scenic River Corridor).

8. Oviatt Creek fossil beds. Palouse District, NW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 12, T. 39 N., R. 1 E. (20 acres).

9. Elk Butte mountain hemlock stand. Palouse District, W1/2NW1/4, Sec. 5, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 6, T. 40 N., R. 3 E. (118 acres).

10. Musselshell Meadows - site of Nez Perce Indian camas root gathering. Pierce District, NE1/4, Sec. 30, T. 35 N., R. 6 E. (50 acres).

11. Heritage Cedar Grove - Mouth of Elmer Creek, North Fork District, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 9, T. 41 N., R. 7 E. (50 acres within recommended Mallard-Larkins Wilderness).

12. Walde Mountain Botanical Area - North of Walde Mountain, Pierce District, SE1/4, Sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 6 E.; NE1/4, Sec. 36, T. 33 N., R. 6 E.; SW1/4, Sec. 30, T. 34 N., R 7. E.; NW1/4, Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R 7 E. (150 acres).

22. Additional Data Requirements and Accomplishment Schedule

Table II-3 identifies additional requirements that are needed to improve the Forest's data base, revise current data base inventories to new standards, and to incorporate new data base requirements that have recently been identified.

Table II-3. Additional Data Requirements and Accomplishment Schedule

Data Requirement	Data Level	Accomplishment Schedule
Trail Condition Inventory	Regional and Forest Standard	1990
Field Verify and Map Visual Quality Objectives	FSM 2383.1	1989
Establish Limits of Acceptable Change for Recreation, Wilderness and Wildlife Prescriptions (Bio-physical condition)	Forest	1990
User Origin and Destination Data	Forest	1995
Field Verification and Mapping of Elk Winter and Summer Range Habitat	FSM 2620, 2630	1989
In-place Timber Inventory	FSH 2409.21	1995
Collect Data and Calibrate 'WATBAL' and 'FISHSED' Models	Forest Standard	1990
Stream Reach Classification	Forest	1995
Watershed Improvement Inventory	WO Direction Memos - 2/25/80 and 7/28/80	1995
Grizzly Bear, Grey Wolf, and Bald Eagle Habitat Surveys	FSM 2670	1990
Moose Management Guidelines	FSM 2620 and 2630	1988
Mineral Resource Survey (Inventory, Assessment, Appraisal and Forest)	FSM 2806	1991

C. RESEARCH NEEDS

The following research needs identified during development of the Forest Plan will be evaluated by the Regional Forester for inclusion in the Regional research program proposal. It is anticipated that more research needs will become apparent during monitoring and evaluation of the Forest Plan as it is implemented.

1. Recreation

a. Develop regional recreational demand prediction model for North Idaho.

b. Determine effectiveness of wilderness education in changing user attitudes and actions.

2. Fish

a. Determine the effects of sediment on salmonid fish habitat and populations (bull trout, and brook trout).

3. Wildlife

a. Evaluate the long-term effects of prescribed fire in game winter range habitat.

b. Develop and validate a methodology for predicting elk winter carrying capacity.

c. Validate locally the Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho.

d. Develop and validate a methodology for selecting and evaluating old growth habitat.

4. Timber

a. Relate the various community successional responses to specific treatment for the major habitat types of the Clearwater National Forest.

b. Develop alternative silvicultural strategies for regenerating and culturing western red cedar.

c. Determine means to reduce heart rot and root diseases in commercial conifers.

d. Determine the effect of various thinning techniques and regimes on residual stand growth and insect and disease infection.

e. Determine reliable methods to improve seed yields in commercial conifers.

5. Cultural Resources

a. Develop research strategies to aid cultural research management and identify areas needing more intensive inventory.

6. Watershed

a. Develop analysis systems to assess or simulate stream dynamics, sediment transport and deposition, and the effects on stream channels from modified sediment and/or runoff regimes.

b. Minimize erosion and sediment by effective road location, road design, sediment mitigation measures, and Forest practices.

7. Riparian Areas

a. Develop a riparian area methodology that integrates silvicultural and logging system objectives with riparian-dependent resource objectives.

8. Soils

a. Determine the effect of different fire intensities on basic soil fertility.

9. Other

a. Determine the autecology of the noxious weeds: spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, goatweed, dalmation toadflax, common toadflax, hounds tongue, common tansy, caprina, musk thistle, star thistle, canadian thistle, and dyerswoad. Develop and evaluate probable biological control methods for these weeds.

D. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION OF THE FOREST

This section describes what the future Forest should be like if the management direction contained in the Forest Plan is implemented. It summarizes the anticipated physical changes which would result from carrying out planned management practices, at two points in time: at the end of ten years and at the end of fifty years (RPA planning horizon).

1. The Forest in 1998

At the end of the first decade, there will have been only minimal change in the overall appearance of the Forest. Timber harvests may have taken place on 111,200 acres including selection harvest at an average annual level of 173 million board feet. We expect this level of harvest will not occur since some of the timber included in this upper limit is not profitable to harvest under present economic conditions and difficult to access.

Approximately 53,000 acres will have been clearcut; 41,000 acres will have been shelterwood-seed cut; and 19,000 acres will have been selection cut. Reforestation will have been accomplished on 125,330 acres with 3,130 acres

occurring on existing nonstocked ground. This will be accomplished primarily through planting. Timber stand improvement may have been applied on 19,280 acres.

As a result of the timber harvest programs, up to approximately 690 miles may have been added to the road system with the total constructed and reconstructed miles being about 1,020.

As a result of elk habitat improvement programs, such as burning potential forage areas and coordinating timber sale programs, elk winter range potential will provide a 32 percent increase in herd size from the current estimated level of 13,500 to 17,800 animals. Burning will have occurred on 13,000 acres. Effects on big-game summer range will be minor due to specific management objectives (i.e., road closures) on key areas and to the large amount of roadless areas still available (not yet roaded).

There will be sufficient old-growth timber suitable to meet the needs of old-growth-dependent wildlife on a Forestwide basis. Some Districts, such as Palouse and heavily developed portions of the other districts, will show some reductions until replacement stands develop.

Habitat to support threatened and endangered species will be maintained near current levels.

As new water quality objectives are achieved, degraded streams on existing developed areas will begin to show some improvement. As the roadless areas become developed, there may be some short-term decreases in water quality from a no-effect down to a high-fishable level. Undeveloped streams will remain in their pristine state, barring catastrophic fires or floods.

Forest soil productivity will have been maintained.

The current grazing program will have been maintained, with some increased capacity in transitory range created through timber harvests.

Opportunities for a wide variety of recreational experiences will remain at a high level. A new 30 unit campground will have been constructed on the North Fork Ranger District that should meet the projected increased demand in that area. Opportunities for dispersed recreation in roaded and unroaded settings will change slightly with the development of roadless areas. Wilderness recreational opportunities may expand with the establishment of 198,000 acres of potential wilderness.

Miles of trails will have decreased 10 percent to 15 percent as trails are deleted from the system or obliterated during road development. Trail conditions will be improved as reconstruction is accomplished and maintenance increased.

Visual quality probably will have decreased slightly, changing from pristine to a modified condition in some areas due to the development of additional roads and timber harvest in currently roaded areas.

Continuing mineral consumption may cause new exploration and development of mineral resources, especially those considered strategic. Increased exploration utilizing geophysical, geochemical, and geologic reconnaissance may occur in the Forest, but with little surface impacts.

Placer mining likely will increase if the price of gold goes up, but mostly in areas already accessible with a history of mining.

2. The Forest in 2037

(This description of the Forest in 2037 assumes no change in Forest Plan direction for the next five decades. This is not likely to occur, but this information is presented to show what would happen if the Forest Plan direction continued for fifty years.)

By the end of the fifth decade, many changes will be apparent in the overall appearance of the Forest.

The annual timber program could be as high as 440 million board feet, which is the long-term sustained yield of the Forest. There will have been a Forestwide drop in the mature timber age class (from 45 to 30 percent) and an increase in the immature age class (from 55 to 70 percent).

Reforestation will have been accomplished on harvested acres with all of the existing nonstocked suitable timberland reforested. Timber stand improvement will have occurred on many of the younger stands.

Primarily as a result of the timber harvest programs, 2,720 miles will have been added to the Forest road system. Approximately 95 percent of the suitable land base will have been accessed.

As a result of elk habitat improvement programs, especially browse burning and timber harvest on winter range, habitat to support elk herds will have increased to a peak of sustaining approximately 32,000 animals. Beyond 50 years the potential habitat will have dropped because of increased access to summer range, but still will be nearly twice current potential levels. Many of the permanent browse ranges will have been burned two times by this decade with intervals of twenty years between burning.

Old-growth timber on suitable timberlands will continue to decline. (See Appendix A, Table A-4.) However, sufficient old-growth stands will have been identified and protected to meet established goals and provide habitat for old-growth dependant species.

The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, recommended wilderness areas, designated roadless areas, other special management areas, and special road closures will continue to support threatened and endangered species. The potential exists for recovery to have occurred for these species.

With approximately half of the 950,300 acres of roadless area under development by the fifth decade, pristine stream conditions will have been altered in these areas. The high water quality standards established in the Plan, however, will have minimized this alteration. Streams in

existing developed areas (as of 1987) that were below standards established in the Plan will have been improved by the fifth decade to meet Forest water quality standards. Overall, the Forest water quality in anadromous fishery areas will have been improved.

Forest soil productivity will have been maintained.

The current grazing program will have increased to meet projected use. This increase will have occurred primarily on transitory range.

Over 90 percent of the 509,000 acres of roadless land available for development will be developed by the end of the fifth decade. The capacity for dispersed recreation in primitive and semiprimitive settings will have declined to a level consistent with the designated unroaded areas. The capacity for dispersed recreation in a roaded setting will accommodate projected use. Projected wilderness use may have reached capacity and may have required some controls to minimize site damage and to maintain the quality of the wilderness experience.

Opportunities and demand for outfitter and guiding operations will have increased, primarily in the areas of summer guided sight-seeing and fishing trips. Opportunities for traditional outfitting and guiding in back country areas will have decreased as more unroaded areas have been roaded. These traditional uses will still occur at high levels in wilderness, unroaded areas, and large road closure areas.

The trail system will have been reduced to a stable mileage of about 1,260 miles--a reduction of 25 percent of the present system. All trails will have been reconstructed and maintained to a planned standard.

Visual quality may be reduced overall as a result of the completed development of suitable timberland in the current roadless areas. Visual quality objectives will have been met, however, by maintaining designated key scenic corridors as defined in this Plan.

In fifty years, continuing domestic demand for mineral resources will likely lead to at least a moderate development of mineral resources in the Forest. As a result of new mining technology and processing, mineral deposits considered low-grade in the past could be the high-grade ore deposits at this time.

Certain mineral commodities of the Forest not considered important in the past may be of great importance in the future. This exploration and development will be aided by new roads built for timber harvest. New areas of high mineral potential will be much more accessible. Placer mining will continue to expand in the Forest as new methods and equipment are developed to recover gold from lower-grade placer deposits.

E. STANDARDS

The following standards apply to the National Forest land administered by the Clearwater National Forest. They are intended to supplement, not replace, the National and Regional policies, standards, and guidelines found in Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks and the Northern Regional Guide.

Forestwide standards listed below and management area standards listed in Chapter III should be considered as minimum requirements that must be met. However, they are minimums so they may be exceeded.

For example, in the E1 Management Area in Chapter III, the minimum standard for summer elk habitat is to maintain 25 percent of potential habitat capability. In areas where current potential is less than 25 percent, the plan provides direction to increase potential to at least minimum standards as new activities are planned. It recognizes in Chapter IV, Section B, that not all areas will meet minimum standards due to past management practices. However, as we make new entries in those areas, activities should be designed and access managed to bring the potential back to a minimum of 25 percent.

It is also recognized that there are areas within E1 that have quality elk habitat currently higher than 25 percent. In these cases, Rangers are encouraged to maintain this quality through judicious planning and road closures.

The same basic philosophy will be applied to water quality standards, visuals, T & E habitat, old growth, and other resource areas where the Plan specifies minimum acceptable standards.

1. General

a. Base on the Forest Plan subsequent activities affecting the Forest, including budget proposals. Proposed implementation schedules may be changed to reflect differences between proposed annual budgets and appropriated funds. Such scheduled changes shall be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan, but shall not be considered a significant amendment, or require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, unless the changes significantly alter the long-term relationship between levels of multiple use goods and services projected under planned budget proposals as compared to those projected under actual appropriations.

b. Make consistent with the Forest Plan, as soon as practical, and subject to valid existing rights, all outstanding and future permits, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments for occupancy and use of lands of the Clearwater National Forest.

c. Conduct area analysis prior to the first entry in all inventoried roadless areas designated for development. Accomplish area analysis in other areas also depending upon the complexity of proposed projects and the resource interaction needed to carry out the management direction in the Forest Plan. These analyses will meet NEPA requirements and will provide: (See also Chapter IV, Item D for further information.)

(1) Comprehensive area transportation planning. (See Forestwide Standards under Facilities-Transportation.)

(2) Integrated, site-specific resource management direction and coordination needed to meet applicable Forest Plan goals, objectives, and standards and achieve desired future conditons.

(3) An assessment of cumulative affects over 20-50 years for important resources identified by the analysis.

(4) Monitoring and feedback on Forest Plan direction, standards, and assumptions, and projections.

(5) An implementation schedule for various resource activities.

(6) For inventoried roadless areas, a decision point on scale of development, or nondevelopment, for the planning period.

d. Insure proposed practices and management activities are coordinated with other governmental agencies and Indian tribes to insure requirements of all laws and regulations are met and terms of Indian Treaties are upheld.

2. Recreation and Visual

a. Use the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG) as guides to provide a full array of recreation. (See Glossary, Chapter VI.)

b. Emphasize "low impact" techniques in dispersed recreational areas and continue those established for wildernesses to reduce management costs and resource impacts.

c. Determine appropriate levels of outfitting and guiding opportunities for analysis areas during Forest Plan Implementation by area analysis, in accordance with the NEPA process.

d. Authorize all outfitter and guide activities in the Clearwater National Forest by special use permit as per FSM 2721.53. Utilize the "Outfitter-Guide Application Evaluation Procedure" to respond to new outfitter and guide applications. Requests for new outfitter opportunities will be analyzed along with public input prior to determining whether new permits will be issued.

e. Designate areas, roads, and tracts for off-road vehicle (ORV) use in accordance with management area goals and standards and more detailed direction in Appendix F.

f. District Rangers will develop annual trail maintenance schedules and maintain trails to an appropriate standard according to their maintenance priority classification (see Appendix D), use level, and ROS objectives.

g. Include analysis of the trails to determine whether to abandon or retain; and if retain, whether to relocate temporarily or permanently when conducting environmental analysis in areas that contain system trails.

h. Manage the Lolo Pass and North-South winter sports areas for winter recreational opportunities (cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, etc.). Regulate ORV use to minimize user conflicts and public safety hazards.

i. Regulate use of roads, trails, and specified areas along with designating areas for ORV (Off-road Vehicle) use as per Executive Order 11644, through the Clearwater National Forest Travel Planning Direction (Appendix F), and in conformance with the ROS designations for specific areas.

j. Manage the visual resource in the Clearwater National Forest by using the visual management system (VMS) which specifies visual quality objectives (VQO's) on designated landscapes as described in the current U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook on National Forest landscape management. (Also see Chapter III, management area direction.)

3. Cultural Resources

a. Conduct more intensive inventories on projects where management alternatives are limited, i.e., where the Forest Service would eventually lose all or part control or ownership over the lands. Such projects would be those offered for land exchange or those involved in cost share and right-of-way. Inventories will also be accomplished on lands to be developed for roads or other uses.

b. Identify and evaluate appropriate sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, primarily in conjunction with surveys of potential impact project areas, but also backlog areas on a priority basis.

c. Protect cultural resources from vandalism and other human depredation and natural destruction through signing, patrolling and/or monitoring.

d. Maintain significant historic facilities by listing them in the Forest's Facility Inventory data base and conducting periodic inspections. Maintenance needs are determined by historic value, potential reutilization, and economic considerations.

e. Recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) significant cultural resource sites potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places those sites determined eligible by the SHPO .

f. Interpret cultural resources that represent prominent persons, events, or processes in the Forest's, Nation's, and State's prehistory and history for public appreciation and education.

g. Ensure that Forest actions are not detrimental to the protection and preservation of Indian Tribes' religious and cultural sites and practices and treaty rights.

h. Stabilize cultural sites on a priority and opportunity basis.

i. Increase Cultural Resource Management data base by researching prehistoric and historic use of the Forest.

4. Wilderness

a. Manage existing Selway-Bitterroot wilderness in accordance with direction provided in Management Area B1 in Chapter III.

b. Refer to the Forest Plan map for recommended additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In the event Congress does not classify these areas as wilderness system additions, they will be assigned to the nonwilderness Management Area A3. Manage recommended additions to the wilderness system to prevent changes in character which would be inconsistent in wilderness until Congress makes classification decisions.

5. Wildlife and Fish

a. Provide the proper mix of hiding and thermal cover, forage, and protection from harassment during critical periods on big-game summer range (primarily elk), in accordance with criteria contained in the "Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho."

b. Rehabilitate key big-game winter range to meet elk population goals. (Also see Management Areas C3 and C4).

c. Provide habitat for snag-dependent indicator species (pileated woodpecker and goshawk) in accordance with guidelines provided in Appendix H.

d. Provide for old-growth dependent wildlife species by:

(1) Maintaining at least 10 percent of the Forest (including Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness) in old-growth habitat.

(2) Selecting at least 5 percent of each approximate 10,000 acre watershed (timber compartment) or combination of smaller watersheds (subcompartments) within forested nonwilderness areas to manage as old-growth habitat.

e. Manage use of motorized vehicles off roads, on roads, and on trails in areas of key wildlife habitat features such as elk licks, wallows, and calving areas to accomplish habitat objectives.

f. Provide an adequate amount of habitat to support the Clearwater Forest's assigned goal of ten endangered gray wolves as based on recommendations from the Northern Rocky Mountain Recovery Team. (See Regional Guide.)

g. Cooperate with future recovery efforts on behalf of the gray wolf, bald eagle, and grizzly bear.

h. Manage active identified bald eagle nesting, roosting, and perching sites to maintain their use.

i. Establish specific population or habitat recovery objectives for T & E species when sufficient biological information is available to do so. This is required in the absence of a formal recovery plan. (See FSM 2621.2.)

j. Cooperate with Idaho Fish and Game, Indian tribes, and other agencies in the management of wildlife and fish habitat.

k. The following wildlife and fish species have been selected as indicator species on the Clearwater National Forest (Rationale for selection is displayed in the Environmental Impact Statement):

Bald Eagle	Pileated Woodpecker
Gray Wolf	Goshawk
Grizzly Bear	Pine Marten
Elk	Belted King Fisher
Moose	Steelhead Trout
White Tailed Deer	Chinook Salmon
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	Rainbow and Brook Trout (in
Bull Trout (Dolly Varden)	some streams on Palouse Dist.)

6. Range

a. Coordinate livestock grazing on timber cutting units as necessary to provide for tree regeneration. Livestock grazing on lands designated for timber production may be permitted if the silvicultural prescription and allotment management plan are specifically designed to meet regeneration goals.

b. Construct roads across permanent range meadows only if no other feasible alternative exists.

c. Control noxious weeds on a case-by-case basis if their presence may conflict with the range resource or become detrimental to other resources and uses.

d. Develop water sources outside riparian areas to obtain livestock distribution.

7. Timber

a. Require silvicultural examination and prescriptions before any vegetative manipulation takes place. Exceptions include right-of-way clearing and maintenance, hazard tree removals, mineral and other special-use developments, and free-use salvage or other permits.

b. Design timber sales to consider cost-effectiveness while maintaining the long-term sustained yield and protecting the soil and water resources.

c. Enhance firewood removal opportunities where compatible with management area direction.

d. Provide sources of firewood for commercial and individual use in conjunction with timber management practices.

e. Allow, after appropriate analysis, for salvage sanitation harvesting of timber stands which are substantially damaged by fire, windthrow, or insect or disease in all management areas except those specifically designated unavailable for timber harvest (Management Areas B1, B2, M1).

f. Manage to maintain a minimum of five percent western redcedar on lands capable of regenerating this species.

g. Perpetuate western white pine as a commercial tree species.

h. Plan for adequate restocking on all lands managed for timber within five years after final removal.

i. Guide vegetation management by the Vegetation Management Practices and Habitat Type Guidelines (Appendix A), and the Northern Regional Guide.

j. Manage tree openings created by even-age timber harvest as follows:

(1) Size of openings - Openings created will normally be 40 acres or less, see Regional Guide for exceptions;

(2) Dispersal - The objective is to disperse openings so that adjacent stands will represent at least three size classes, see Regional Guide;

(3) Duration of openings - consider an opening no longer an opening when the density and height of the vegetation and watershed conditions meet the resource management objectives of the area.

Big-Game Summer Range/Timber - In proposed E1 and E3 Management Areas, the minimum standard is to provide 25 percent elk habitat potential. New openings (regeneration cuts) can be planned adjacent to former openings as long as the former opening is certified as stocked and the area meets a minimum of 25 percent elk habitat potential after implementation of the proposed activity.

The ID Team must assure that unit design optimizes wildlife objectives, both short-and long-term, within the overall objectives of the management area. Other resource requirements and objectives such as visual, watershed, silvicultural, etc., also must be met as applicable. The dispersal of timber size class objectives in the Regional Guide must be met.

In C8S, the prescription must meet wildlife objectives (minimum of 75 percent elk habitat potential) and other resource requirements for the area as stated in the Forest Plan and Regional Guide to be planned and implemented. The ID Team must assure long-and short-term and dispersal objectives will be met.

Big-Game Winter Range/Timber (C4) - Objectives for big-game winter range are to optimize forage/cover ratios. Site specific analysis

done by the ID Team will recommend the proper forage/cover ratio for an analysis area or project area. For example, clearcuts may be planned and implemented adjacent to former openings which do not yet meet the definition for thermal cover (a stand of trees with a closed canopy at least 30 feet tall) as long as the ID Team assures the proposal helps achieve or improve forage/cover objectives for the area. Other resource requirements and objectives such as visual, watershed, silvicultural, etc., also must be met as applicable. The dispersal of timber age class objectives in the Regional Guide must be met.

In Management Areas M2, A4, and A6, wildlife objectives to be achieved are based on whether the area is summer or winter range. Other resource objectives usually have priority and must also be met. The ID Team will evaluate the proposals and specify that they meet the wildlife objectives for the area.

Watershed - Onsite determinations of the effect of openings for watershed and water resources will be generally required in three circumstances: a) when the site is subject to significant surface erosion; b) when water yield (streamflow or subsurface water) is an apparent issue; and c) in riparian areas.

(a) To prevent significant onsite surface erosion, the watershed definition for an "opening" is when the soil surface is exposed to the extent that overland flow occurs, gullies or rills can develop, or intense rainfall (raindrop splash) can cause downslope movement of soil. The criteria for an opening in this case is generally that vegetative cover is 80 percent or less. Cover can be any vegetation (not just trees) that effectively intercepts rainfall and provides an extensive root mass. Deciduous species provide varying degrees of cover seasonally.

(b) Under some circumstances, water yields can cause adverse affects as a result of modifications of forest cover. For purposes of controlling water yield from a site, the watershed definition for an "opening" is described by height of the tree crowns above the normal snowpack, and the relative vegetative occupation of the site. The criteria for an opening in this case is when the normal maximum snow depth exceeds the height of the timber overstory, or when the site is not fully occupied by timber regeneration.

(c) An opening in riparian areas is defined by a complex set of characteristics. In addition to the watershed, water resources, and wildlife criteria for an opening, an opening would be present in a riparian area when the terrestrial vegetation cannot provide shade, buffering from upslope erosion or water yields, or structural bank support contiguously along more than 400 feet of one bank of a water body.

8. Water

a. Secure favorable conditions of flow by maintaining the integrity and equilibrium of all stream systems in the Forest.

b. Manage water quality and stream conditions to assure that National Forest management activities do not cause permanent or long-term damage to existing or specified beneficial uses. (See Appendix K, Section A.)

c. Apply best management practices (BMP) to project activities to ensure water quality standards are met or are exceeded. (See Soil and Water Conservation Handbook in Forest Service Handbook 2509.22.)

d. Manage all waters in the Forest under a basic standard. (See Appendix K, section B.) This standard will be supplemented where applicable by the standards in "e" or other criteria related to local uses or conditions.

e. In addition to standard d., manage all watershed systems in the Forest that are considered important for the fishery resource (anadromous and resident fish) to meet standards 1. through 4. below (in descending order of quality): (See Appendix K, Section B.)

(1) No Effect - Applies to the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River (Forest boundary to the confluence of the Lochsa and Selway Rivers); the Lochsa River; White Sand Creek; Crooked Fork ; Brushy Fork (mouth to Spruce Creek); North Fork of the Clearwater River (low pool to Meadow Creek); Little North Fork Clearwater River; Kelly Creek; Weitas Creek (mouth to Windy Creek); Cayuse Creek (mouth to Howard Creek); Hungery Creek: and all the waters within wilderness.

(2) High Fishable - Applies to most of the waters of the North Fork, Lochsa, and Powell Ranger Districts including most of the main tributaries of the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Little North Fork of the Clearwater River, Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek, Weitas Creek, Middle Fork of the Clearwater River, Lochsa River, White Sand Creek, Brushy Fork, and Crooked Fork; the main tributaries of Weitas Creek and Lolo Creek and its main tributaries on the Pierce Ranger District; and Elk Creek above Deer Creek on the Palouse Ranger District.

(3) Moderate Fishable - Applies to some of the waters within the developed portion (roaded as of 1984) of the Canyon area of the North Fork Ranger District, including Beaver Creek; and to Middle Creek on the Pierce Ranger District.

(4) Low Fishable - Applies to some of the waters within the developed portion (roaded as of 1984) of the Pierce Ranger District including Orofino Creek, French Creek, and Orogrande Creek; but excluding Lolo Creek and its tributaries (Yoosa Creek and Eldorado Creek).

(5) Minimum Viable - Applies to most of the waters within the Palouse District including the mainstems of the Palouse River and the Potlatch River and their tributaries, except for the mainstem of Elk Creek above Deer Creek. (See item [2].)

f. Monitor, analyze, and evaluate water quality within critical reaches of specified streams, which are generally third or fourth order streams with watersheds ranging from 4 to 40 square miles. A list of specific stream systems and their respective standards is in Appendix K, Section C. Unlisted streams will be evaluated at the area or project level, and additional criteria will be developed if appropriate, using public input.

g. Design, schedule, and implement management practices at the project level that:

(1) will maintain water quality and stream conditions that are not likely to cause sustained damage to the biological potential of the fish habitat.

(2) will not reduce fish habitat productivity in the short-term below the assigned standards;

(3) will maintain water quality in a condition that is not likely to inhibit recovery of the fish habitat for more than the stated duration (see Appendix K for these recovery periods); and

(4) will require a watershed cumulative effects feasibility analysis of projects involving significant vegetation removal, prior to including them on implementation schedules, to ensure that the project, considered with other activities, will not increase water yields or sediment beyond acceptable limits. Also require that this analysis identify any opportunities for mitigating adverse

effects on water-related beneficial uses, including capital investments for fish habitat or watershed improvement.

h. Where standards e(1), e(3), e(4), and e(5) have been exceeded prior to January 1984, design further management activity to re-establish the pre-project water quality and stream conditions and any pre-project recovery trends within 5 years of the activity. No further National Forest activities will be initiated that would result in any additional delays (beyond the 5 year delay) until the criteria are met, unless: 1) additional delays are fully justified and documented with social or economic considerations; or 2) it is unlikely that the Forest can affect water quality or the achievement of the water quality objectives due to actions beyond its control (i.e., other ownership activities, natural disasters, etc.).

i. In watersheds with significant mixed ownership, major mining impacts, etc. improvement will be done through cooperative management schedules worked out with the appropriate landowners under coordinated leadership by the State of Idaho. The Forest will cooperate with other owners in mitigation of adverse effects, at least to the extent that Forest management activities have caused these adverse effects.

j. Eliminate the watershed restoration backlog by 2000.

k. Conduct nonpoint source activities in accordance with applicable best management practices as referenced in Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements; and in Soil and Water Conservation Handbook in the Forest Service Handbook 2509.22.

l. Determine instream flow requirements and assure that the activities comply with Forest Plan goals and standards when proposed activities have a potential of significantly altering the water flow, quantity, timing, or flow duration (ie., hydropower development, major diversion or storage facilities, etc.).

m. Develop prescriptions on a case-by-case basis to ensure desired multiple-use outputs while recognizing domestic water supply needs in public supply watersheds. Encourage users to provide adequate and appropriate water treatment. Do not rely on management practices to provide pure drinking water.

n. Consider existing water quality/fish habitat conditions in the analysis of proposed Forest projects in areas of mixed Forest ownership on the Powell District in the Kelly Creek watershed. The cumulative effects of the proposed National Forest activities combined with existing water quality conditions will not exceed Forest Standards.

9. Minerals

a. Permit all lands on the Clearwater National Forest to be available for mineral leasing unless formally withdrawn. Lease applications, permits, and licenses will be analyzed in compliance with NEPA and timely processed considering direction in this Plan, including standards identified in the management area and Appendix J.

b. Make additional NEPA, site specific analysis of environmental effects before recommendations are made on any lease application.

c. Recommend stipulations which are displayed in Appendix J and based upon an environmental analysis for oil and gas leasing of non-wilderness lands in accordance with management area direction in Chapter III.

d. Base frequency of inspection of active mining claims on basis of potential risk of resource damage.

e. Request mineral examinations under the following conditions to determine if claims are being validly held and occupied:

(1) The filing of a patent application;

(2) Suspected or documented use not authorized under the mining laws;

(3) A conflict with Federal use or regulation; i.e., campgrounds, RNA's, future designated wilderness.

f. Provide common-variety minerals (including gravel pit sources) by lease, sale, or free use in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) Grant permits on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal will not unduly interfere with the prior authorization.

(2) Do not grant permits unless Forest Plan direction can be met.

g. Develop Forest aggregate sources consistent with specific management area direction, providing for applicable site rehabilitation after use.

h. Respond to proposed operating plans within 30 days of the receipt of such plans.

i. Provide for reasonable access for mineral prospecting, exploration, development, and production consistent with applicable management area direction.

j. Require that mitigation measures be included in plans of operation for all mining activities, mineral related access roads and processing facilities.

10. Lands

a. Locate and mark National Forest/private land interior and exterior boundaries to accomplish the following:

(1) Protect present corners or reference of same when possibility of disturbance during land use activities exists.

(2) Locate boundaries near ongoing and planned resource projects and special management areas.

(3) Resolve or prevent encroachments.

(4) Assist Forest users in identifying National Forest system lands.

b. Place unauthorized uses under permit only when it can be demonstrated that public interest is not compromised, that the use is appropriate for National Forest land, and that trespass was unintentional.

c. Grant new special use permits only when:

(1) Use is appropriate for National Forest land.

(2) National Forest resources and programs will not be damaged or impaired.

(3) Private land is not available to accommodate the use.

(4) National Forest land provides the most logical location.

(5) Private land rights would be significantly reduced without a permit (when private land use is contingent upon the permit).

d. Seek the cooperation of intermingled and adjacent landowners in developing road systems that serve the needs of all parties.

e. Coordinate land adjustment planning with other Federal and State agencies and local governments.

f. Balance the acreage of Federal and non-Federal lands to be exchanged within the same County (where possible) to minimize effects on the 25 percent fund and other payments-in-lieu-of-taxes.

g. Generally, acquire or exchange fee interest in land. Minimize reservations by the United States and accepting reservations by the grantor.

h. Use land exchange to acquire interspersed private ownership in watershed where water quality/fisheries is of high importance to meet Forest Plan objectives, when possible.

i. Give emphasis to acquiring remote, isolated, privately owned tracts when intensive subdivision and development of these lands could reduce management options on surrounding National Forest System lands.

j. Acquire donated land or interests in land to meet National Forest management objectives, whenever possible.

k. Trade timberland for timberland to maintain the current level of commercial forest land, wherever possible.

l. Pursue opportunities to reduce administrative costs through land adjustment for the following items:

   (1) Reduce property corners and boundary lines needing to be established and/or maintained.

   (2) Reduce or eliminate the number of special use permits, grazing uses, and easements to be granted to the public. There would be subsequent savings in not administering these grants.

   (3) Reduce or eliminate the number of uses and easements to be acquired from the public to manage National Forest System lands. There would be savings realized in not having to acquire and administer these uses.

   (4) Reduce or eliminate complicated road cost-share systems with intermingled landowners where an analysis indicates an overall benefit to the United States.

   (5) Reduce or eliminate innocent trespass.

m. Protect or enhance resources such as wetlands, floodplains, cultural resources, and threatened or endangered species, as prescribed by law.

n. Ensure that the quality and quantity of wetlands are maintained in adjustments. In adjustments where wetlands are proposed for exchange, lands of equal quality and quantity must be substituted on lands acquired.

o. Protect or maintain resource, cultural, historical, and visual values within Congressionally-designated areas through acquisition of fee title or partial interests in private land.

p. Provide for the use of utility corridors and small hydroelectric facilities to the extent that Forest Plan direction can be met. (See specific standards for each management area.)

q. Resolve title claims resulting from erroneous surveys in an equitable, economical, efficient, and timely manner.

r. Study existing mineral withdrawals by 1991 to determine whether or not to maintain them in that status. (See Appendix I.) Some of the criteria to be used in reviewing withdrawals are:

(1) Is the land still being used for the purpose that initiated the withdrawal?

(2) Can the land be protected using other regulations?

(3) What is the potential for future mineral development of the land?

s. Analyze to determine whether cultural sites and historical trails should be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.

11. Soils

a. Manage activities on lands with ash caps such that bulk densities on at least 85 percent of the area remain at or below 0.9 gram/cubic centimeter.

b. Design resource management activities to maintain soil productivity and minimize erosion.

c. The minimum coordinating requirements for projects on land types with high or very high mass stability or parent material erosion hazard ratings are:

(1) The field verification of the mapped unit and predicted hazard rating.

(2) Review road locations using a team consisting of a engineering geologist, hydrologist, soil scientist, and a silviculturist. Assess concerns and possible mitigation measures to determine if a geotechnical investigation is needed.

(3) After the "P" line has been located, stake mitigating road designs, using the original ID team members and road designer.

d. Review silvicultural prescriptions and unit locations on land type 50 (old slumps) to determine whether vegetation removal (timber harvesting) may contribute to slope instability.

e. Give special attention to compacted glacial tills in the Powell area. When projects are proposed in areas where compacted tills are known to occur or suspected to occur, an intensive soil map will be prepared and ground verified. Mitigation measures should be applied that will assure that water tables will not be raised or that subsurface water will not be converted to surface flows. Measures will also be applied to assure that soil erosion and resulting lowering of soil productivity will not occur.

12. Facilities - Transportation System

a. Maintain the road network system in accordance with annual operating plans. Road maintenance priority shall be: user safety, road preservation and adjacent resource protection, and comfort and convenience.

b. Manage transportation system in coordination with State and County agreements in a manner that minimizes total public costs and maximizes utility of the systems and public safety.

c. Obliterate temporary roads when specific resource management needs are met. Remove all drainage structures and revegetate disturbed soils.

d. Reconstruct and maintain trails to standards which will safely accommodate planned kinds of uses and resource objectives.

e. Restrict use of roads as needed to prevent resource damage and close roads and restrict the use of ORV's to protect road beds and to protect wildlife from undue harassment. Closures may be seasonal or yearlong to accomplish resource management objectives.

f. Construct roads into areas being managed as roadless for fire suppression or for the salvage of timber due to catastrophic losses from fire or insects and disease. Such roads will be closed and obliterated.

g. Prohibit ORV use on trails which enter wilderness when:

(1) The boundary is not well defined.

(2) User conflicts or unsafe conditions will result from ORV use.

13. Facilities - Other

a. Provide a cost-effective program of maintenance to necessary administrative facilities. This will protect the investment, provide public and employee's health and safety in accordance with current building codes and standards, and present a neat, well kept appearance in harmony with its surroundings.

b. Plan new administrative facilities to replace existing structures that are no longer cost-effective to maintain or expand or are inadequate to serve the needs of resource management.

c. Develop and update annually five-year facility construction program, Facility Administration and Operation (FA&O).

14. Protection

a. Fire

(1) Prepare a fire management action plan annually. This plan will provide specific direction for accomplishing fire management objectives.

(2) See Appendix D and individual management areas direction for initial attack direction.

(3) Treat activity fuel loadings to an acceptable level to reduce fire spread, and fire intensity, prepare sites for regeneration, and reduce impediment to wildlife travel.

(4) Prioritize funding of fuel management projects in the following order: pre-existing activity fuel; natural fuel loadings that pose a threat to human life and property; and underfunded brush disposal projects.

(5) Develop an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis as a basis for establishing the appropriate suppression response on wildfires that elude initial attack.

(6) Follow the most restrictive management area direction to limit fire size when a wildfire may overlap into two or more management areas.

(7) Fires started by unplanned ignitions may be used to achieve Forest Plan objectives if the area is planned for prescribed fire and the fire situation meets a current fire prescription.

b. Insect and Disease

(1) Practice and encourage the use of integrated pest management methods which provide protection of Forest resources with the least hazard to human, wildlife, and the environment. The goal is optimum pest management that considers environmental hazards and economic efficiency.

(2) Use silvicultural methods and schedule cultural practices which reduce the development and/or perpetuation of pest problems.

(3) Favor the use of fire, hand treatment, natural control, or mechanical methods where feasible and economical when considering vegetation management.

15. Law Enforcement

a. Enforce Federal laws and regulations relating to National Forest System lands, and cooperate with State and local law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of all State and local laws on lands within the boundaries of the Clearwater National Forest.

b. Prevent, detect, investigate, and report violations of laws and regulations, including those actions leading to the initiation of and assistance in criminal and civil proceedings.

c. Cooperate and aid other law enforcement agencies as specified in local cooperative agreements, under the authority of Law Enforcement Act of August 10, 1971 (85 Stat. 303; 16 U.S.C. 551a).

16. Energy

a. Recognize the role of small hydro projects and other energy production programs. When proposed, provide the information or consultation necessary to assure such projects are coordinated with the goals and standards of this Forest Plan.

b. Evaluate the potential environmental impacts concerning possible future small hydropower projects, through appropriate NEPA analysis tiered to the Forest Plan.

c. Consider potential utility transmission corridors and windows, as determined by future energy transmission needs, that do not conflict with exclusion and avoidance areas as set out in the Forest Plan. Coordinate with Bonneville Power Administration and other agencies concerning possible proposals. When conflicts occur, develop mitigation measures to alleviate conflicts or if impacts cannot be mitigated, oppose corridor.

17. Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

This Forest Plan identifies three streams and rivers, Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek, and the North Fork of the Clearwater River, as candidates for study for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The river or stream area is generally defined as the river or stream segment and the adjacent land area extending no more than one-quarter mile from each bank. All of the potential candidates within the Forest are currently located within Management Areas A4, visual resource areas, and M2, riparian areas. The standards and guidelines provided below are intended to supplement the standards and guidelines found in those management areas and are designed specifically to protect wild and scenic river characteristics. In case of conflict the more restrictive standards and guidelines will apply. In-depth studies of each selected stream or river will be done in the future to determine whether the stream or river should be included in the System.

Refer to descriptions in Appendix M for river segment locations, and their potential classifications. The standards below pertain only to the National Forest portions of the rivers.

a. Recreation Management

(1) Off-Road Vehicles (ORV)

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Segments:

System roads are open to ORV's unless designated and posted as being closed. Forest trails are open to ORV's unless designated closed. Cross country use of ORVs is prohibited.

(b) Potential Wild River Segments:

ORV use is not encouraged but may be permitted where it is currently occurring.

(2) Recreation Development

(a) Potential Recreation River Segments:

Recreational facilities for user comfort and convenience are permitted at access points where unobtrusive and where soil and water resources are fully protected.

Construction of new improvements or substantial additions to existing improvements is permitted, provided the improvements are visually consistent with the types of structures already existing in the river area. Improvements should be designed to protect and enhance recreational values.

(b) Potential Scenic River Segments:

Construction of major public use areas is prohibited; simple recreational facilities for user comfort and convenience are permitted at access points or at sufficient distances from the river bank to be unobtrusive and protect water and soil.

Construction of new or substantial additions to existing improvements is permitted provided that the improvement is well screened from the river and designed to harmonize with the environment.

(c) Potential Wild River Segments:

Construction of major public use areas is prohibited. Recreational facilities are permitted if they protect the values of the river area and prevent site deterioration from current and expected use.

(3) Visual Resources

Management Area A4 designates standards and guidelines and visual quality objectives to protect and maintain the important Forest visual resources.

b. Timber Management

(1) Silvicultural System

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Segments:

Silvicultural systems may be used consistent with Management Area A4 and M2 direction.

(b) Potential Wild River Reaches:

Timber management is not planned on these segments.

(2) Harvest Practices

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Reaches:

Harvest practices will be designed to minimize adverse impacts on the recreationists, fisheries resource, wildlife populations water quality, and other riparian dependent resources.

(b) Potential Wild River Reaches:

No timber harvest is planned. Salvage of timber resource will be considered on an individual project basis.

c. Wildlife, Fish, and Habitat Management

(1) Wildlife Management - Nonstructural

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Reaches:

The following are methods that may be used for maintaining wildlife habitat.

- Hand
- Prescribed fire

(2) Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species

(a) Potential Recreation, Scenic and Wild River Segments:

Refer to section of Forestwide standards and guidelines for direction on endangered, threatened and proposed sensitive species.

(3) Fish Habitat Management

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Segments:

See Forestwide standards and guidelines Recreation-Visual Resources for minimum requirements for fish habitat improvement projects. See also Forestwide standards and guidelines fish habitat management.

(b) Potential Wild River Segments:

No activities are currently planned in these segments.

d. Land Uses Management

(1) Utility Transmission Corridors and Hydropower Facilities

(a) Potential Recreation and Scenic River Segments:

Permit only those facilities that are required to serve recreationist or administrative use. Exceptions will be considered on an individual basis.

Permit new transmission corridors and hydropower facilities only if there are no other feasible alternatives available and adverse effects on management area objectives and wild and scenic river potential can be mitigated.

Develop vegetation management plans for existing and future projects such as transmission lines. Manage vegetation for wildlife habitat, visual quality, and other resources where compatible with the objectives of the management area.

(b) Potential Wild River Segments:

No new utility transmission corridors, hydropower facilities, or water development, will be permitted.

e. Minerals and Geology

(1) Mineral Exploration

Potential Recreation, Scenic and Wild River Segments:

The operator shall, where reasonable and practical, take steps to maintain and protect wild and scenic river characteristics while complying with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.

Stipulations to protect wild and scenic river characteristics may be included in oil and gas leases where appropriate.

f. Fire Management

Potential Recreation, Scenic and Wild River Segments:

Prescribed fire may be used to change, establish, or maintain vegetation in potential scenic and recreational segments after considering site conditions, fire effects, and costs. Prescribed fire to change or establish vegetation in wild segments will be discouraged.

Wildfire suppression tactics and holding lines for prescribed fire will consider the potential damage to recreational amenities, visual quality (foreground and middleground), threatened and endangered species, and cultural sites unique to the area.

g. Transportation System

(1) Roads - General

(a) Potential Recreation River Segments:

Recreational segments are accessible by road. Existing roads parallel the river on one or both banks as well as contain bridge crossings and other river access points.

Road construction or reconstruction may occur to increase or upgrade access or control road-related erosion and stream sedimentation. Existing corridors and river access points will be used whenever possible. New river access may be developed to provide greater resource protection than provided by existing sites. Additional river crossings may be developed where total number of crossings and the design of the crossings do not adversely affect other resources.

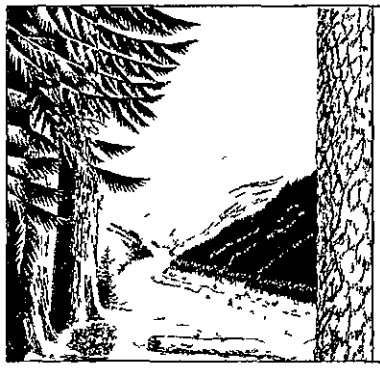
(b) Potential Scenic River Segments:

Motorized travel within the river area may be limited. A limited number of arterial, collector, and local roads may exist within the river area and may occasionally access or bridge the river. Reconstruction and/or closure of existing roads may occur when necessary to control road-related erosion and stream sedimentation and sale access.

Pending studies to determine classification into the National Wild and Scenic River System, new road construction or significant realignment within the river area will not generally occur. Existing roads will be used whenever possible to carry out activities which support management objectives.

(c) Potential Wild River Segments:

No road construction is contemplated.



Chapter III

Management Area Direction

III. MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

The National Forest land within the Clearwater National Forest has been divided into 17 management areas, each with different management goals, resource potential, and limitations. The management areas are shown on the accompanying 1/2"/mile maps, which can be used for reference. A set of larger scale (2.64"/mile) maps on file in the Forest Supervisor's Office shows in more detail the management area boundaries as well as management areas not shown at all on the small scale maps.

Except for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (Management Area B1) and the Wild and Scenic River corridor (Management Area A7) management area boundaries are not always firm lines and do not always follow easily found topographic features, such as major ridges. The boundaries represent a transition from one set of opportunities and constraints to another with management direction established for each. Boundaries are flexible to assure that the values identified are protected and to incorporate additional information gained from further on-the-ground reconnaissance and project-level planning.

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to all management areas.

This chapter describes each management area and lists the goals, management standards, schedule of anticipated management practices, and monitoring requirements for each area. The schedules of management practices are not intended to act as limits or targets, but will be monitored to test for long-term application.

Management Areas

- A2 - Elk Creek Falls Recreation Area
- A3 - Dispersed Recreation in Unroaded Setting
- A4 - Visual Travel Corridor
- A5 - Developed Recreation
- A6 - Historic/Visual Travel Corridor
- A7 - Wild and Scenic River
- B1 - Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
- B2 - Recommended Wilderness
- C1 - Key Big-Game Summer Range
- C3 - Key Big-Game Winter Range/Unsuitable for Timber Management
- C4 - Key Big-Game Winter Range/Timber Management
- C6 - Key Fishery Habitat
- C8S - Big-Game Summer Range/Timber Management
- E1 - Timber Management
- E3 - Aerial Harvest Systems/Timber Management
- M1 - Research Natural Areas and Special Areas
- M2 - Riparian Area

Two tables are located at the end of this chapter which summarize the schedule of planned average timber sale program by harvest method in Table III-1 and schedule and practices of the management areas in Table III-2.

Management area goals are items or practices that we want to achieve but, because of budgets or constraints, may not be achievable. Standards are items that must be achieved to meet Forest Plan direction.

MANAGEMENT AREA A2
(790 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

The Elk Creek Falls Recreation Area is located south of the town of Elk River on the Palouse District. A series of three waterfalls located within a natural Forest setting provides a major attraction for visitors. Since 1977 the area has been managed for nonmotorized, dispersed recreation associated with viewing the waterfalls.

B. GOALS

Provide optimum opportunities for viewing the three scenic waterfalls in the area and maintain a natural appearing setting essentially free of evidence of man's activities.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE AREA

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goals

a. Manage recreational use to minimize impacts in the immediate vicinity of the falls.

b. Limit recreational development to that needed to protect the values of the area and to provide for user's safety. Locate vehicle parking and sanitary facilities outside the seen area or viewpoints of the falls.

c. Issue special use permits for commercial recreation if this will contribute to, rather than inhibit, dispersed recreational opportunities in the area.

Standards

a. Manage foreground areas seen from trails and high use areas to meet the visual quality objective (VQO) of retention. Manage the middleground and background to meet or exceed partial retention.

b. Design facilities to meet visual quality objectives of retention.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Manage old-growth-dependent and nongame wildlife species.

3. Range

Standard

Do not permit domestic livestock grazing.

4. Timber

Standards

a. Classify timber-producing land as unsuitable.

b. Harvest timber only:

(1) For salvage following a catastrophic event such as fire, epidemic, insect and disease infestation, windstorm, etc.

(2) For achieving specific vegetation management objectives including:

(a) Protecting surrounding trees by reducing fire, insect or disease hazards.

(b) Protecting the public by removing hazardous trees.

(c) Maintaining certain tree species, sizes, or vegetation patterns to enhance visual quality.

(d) Ensuring long-term maintenance of desired vegetation conditions at and immediately adjacent to areas of concentrated use.

c. Avoid harvest activities during the high-use recreational season.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Manage to maintain the recreational quality and quantity of the water that makes the waterfalls a recreational attraction.

6. Minerals

Standards

a. Do not permit extraction of common variety minerals.

b. Permit other minerals exploration and development, but manage these activities using limited access.

7. Lands

Goals

a. Acquire ownership of adjacent private lands to the Elk Creek Falls area which will increase potential recreation for public use.

b. Issue special use permits only when the activity to be authorized is consistent with the goals and standards of this management area.

Standard

Designate as an avoidance area for potential above ground utility corridors.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Manage Road 1452A to the parking lot as a system road. All other roads will be rehabilitated to near-natural conditions.

b. Maintain trails to easy hiking standard.

c. Prohibit use of motor vehicles on trails.

Standard

Do not permit vehicle use off roads.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Use prescribed fire to treat activity fuel or natural fuel loading if needed.

b. Provide insect and disease control.

Standards

a. Control wildfires at one-tenth acre or less per fire.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	200.0	0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	0.4	0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA A3
(78,800 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area is comprised of five unroaded areas located at various places on the North Fork and Lochsa Districts. They are:

1. Elizabeth Lakes - 9,800 acres
2. Moose Mountain - 16,200 acres
3. North Lochsa Slope - 25,800 acres
4. Lochsa Face - 22,500 acres
*5. Coolwater Ridge - 4,500 acres

The areas range from 2,100 feet elevation within the Lochsa drainage area to 6,300 feet on the divide. They do not contain roads and are used primarily by recreationists for a variety of dispersed activities. Big-game hunting, mostly for elk, is probably the most significant use of the areas, although fishing, hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding are also popular.

Associated with this management area is 6,740 acres of big-game winter range (C3) which also will be managed in a unroaded condition.

B. GOALS

Manage to maintain a semiprimitive setting with a variety of opportunities for dispersed recreation in an essentially unroaded setting. Minimize management control of recreational activities.

Manage other resources within constraints necessary to retain a semiprimitive setting and to maintain and enhance recreational opportunities.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE AREA

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Manage recreational use and management activities to the lowest level necessary to maintain a semiprimitive setting.

b. Manage the Lochsa Face, Coolwater Ridge, and Moose Mountain areas as semiprimitive, nonmotorized recreational settings.

* While the Coolwater area is not by definition a semiprimitive recreational setting (because of its small size) it is included here to recognize its wildland recreational values, and because it is adjacent to a nonmotorized management area on the Nez Perce National Forest.

c. Manage the Elizabeth Lakes and North Lochsa Slope areas as semiprimitive, motorized recreational settings.

d. Limit recreational facilities to those necessary for public health and safety and resource protection.

e. Apply a visual quality objective of retention in design of all activities.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Manage optimum wildlife (primarily elk) habitat within limits necessary to meet visual management standards and to maintain a semiprimitive setting.

3. Range

Goal

Provide range improvements to the extent they do not conflict with concentrated recreational use such as at campsites and trails.

4. Timber

Goals

a. Manage timber stands only to accomplish the following goals:

(1) Enhance or protect recreational opportunities and visual quality and only during periods of low recreational use.

(2) Stop or reduce danger of insect and disease damage to key timber resources immediately adjacent to area.

b. Reforest nonstock lands as necessary to maintain or enhance recreational values.

Standard

Classify timber-producing land as unsuitable for commercial timber management.

5. Water and Soil

Goal

Rehabilitate watersheds when needed to maintain assigned water quality and fish habitat standards. (See Forestwide standards.)

Standard

See Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

Standards

a. Do not permit extraction of common variety minerals.

b. Require resource rehabilitation to mitigate effects of mineral activity and re-establish semiprimitive setting to extent practical. Begin action upon completion of activity.

7. Lands

Standards

a. Retain all National Forest System lands.

b. Do not permit special uses that conflict with recreational use of the area.

c. Designate as an avoidance area for potential utility corridors.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Reconstruct and maintain trails in Moose Mountain and Lochsa Face areas for easy to moderate difficult stock and hiker use.

b. Prohibit ORV use in Lochsa Face and Moose Mountain areas.

c. Reconstruct mainline trails in Elizabeth Lakes and North Lochsa Slope areas for trail bike and hiker use.

d. Reconstruct way and secondary trails in Elizabeth Lakes and North Lochsa Slope areas and all trails in Moose Mountain for moderate difficult to difficult stock travel.

Standards

a. Do not construct new Forest system roads. Temporary roads may only be constructed in times of natural emergencies and when legally required to provide access for mining claims or to intermingled private lands.

b. Rehabilitate roads built for emergency protection to re-establish vegetation and semiprimitive setting.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit size of individual wildfires:

(1) Within the Elizabeth Lakes area to 30 acres or less.

(2) Within all other areas to 100 acres or less.

b. Use prescribed fire from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	7900.0	0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	1.5	0.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA A4
(47,466 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area consists of narrow corridors of land within the foreground viewing area (generally 1/2 mile or less in width) of designated roads and trails and around lakes and developed recreational sites considered important for recreational travel and use. It also encompasses a variety of dispersed recreational occupancy sites used for day use, parking and overnight camping.

In most cases the corridors are also suitable for timber production, with ranging degrees of suitability for grazing and winter and summer big-game habitat. Because of their width the corridors are not shown on the small-scale Forest Plan maps, but are listed by name, number, and mileage in Appendix G. The lakes and recreational sites are not listed.

B. GOALS

Manage to maintain and enhance an aesthetically pleasing natural appearing Forest setting surrounding the roads, trails, and areas of concentrated public use. Maintain and enhance opportunities for dispersed recreation in conjunction with management of suitable timber lands within and surrounding the corridors for production of timber. Permit wildlife habitat improvement and livestock grazing within constraints necessary to maintain recreational opportunities.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE AREA

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goals

a. Identify and maintain for recreation, existing and potential dispersed recreational occupancy sites and natural features with recreational attraction.

b. Manage to maximize opportunity for dispersed camping within limits necessary to maintain esthetic qualities and social limits of settings through which corridors pass.

Standards

a. Manage seen area to meet or exceed the visual quality objectives in Appendix G.

b. Protect scenic values of potential Wild and Scenic River candidates. (See Appendix M.)

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Manage big-game summer and winter habitat when VQO's can be met.

3. Range

Goal

Use range improvements where needed to prevent livestock use of recreational occupancy spots.

4. Timber

Goals

a. Schedule harvest activities during low recreational use periods.

b. Design harvest schedules to maintain or increase vegetative diversity, including old-growth habitat.

Standard

Select harvest methods that will meet adopted visual quality objectives and provide diverse and healthy stands.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

See Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

Goals

a. Encourage the location of new long-term mineral processing sites outside the corridor.

b. Permit removal of common variety minerals only where alternative sources are not reasonably available outside the area.

Standards

a. See Appendix J for applicable lease stipulations for oil and gas operations.

b. Design buildings, roads, and other facilities associated with mineral operations to meet other resource objectives as closely as possible when mineral processing sites are located inside the corridor.

7. Lands

Goals

a. Acquire nonfederal lands which complement adjacent developed recreational sites, help preserve visual attractions, and increase recreational opportunities.

b. Do not permit special uses that conflict with dispersed recreation.

Standard

Designate as an avoidance area for potential utility corridors.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Permit ORV use except in areas that would result in: (1) soil damage, (2) wildlife harassment, (3) conflict with administrative use.

b. Maintain existing recreational vehicle parking and dispersed recreational occupancy sites during other resource management activities.

c. Reconstruct and maintain trails to trail bike standards where feasible.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires to 10 acres or less.

b. Use prescribed fire from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	0.6	0.6
	Acres	94.0	94.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	4747.0	478.0
Road Construction	Miles	0.6	0.3
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	1.0	0.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA A5
(1,752 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area consists of approximately 33 campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor information sites, including the Lolo Pass VIS and winter sports area, and 25 administrative sites, specifically ranger stations, work centers, lookouts, and emergency airfields located throughout the Forest. Development of these sites ranges from natural environments with minimum facilities, to full development with comfort and convenience facilities such as paved roads, water systems, and toilets.

B. GOALS

Manage developed recreational sites to meet public demands for facilities for camping and picnicking. Provide information services at all administrative sites and at sites with facilities as needed to inform users of regulations governing use and to achieve knowledge of all services provided. Provide interpretive and educational services that promote public understanding of proper use of developed facilities and enjoyment of Forest resources including cultural and historical values.

Within administrative sites provide and maintain facilities necessary for the administration of the Clearwater National Forest.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goals

a. Manage developed recreational sites at full service level where use exceeds 20 percent of estimated capacity.

b. By 1990 replace or reconstruct all existing recreational facilities not in condition suitable for full service.

c. Develop new sites to meet demand when:

   (1) Use of existing site(s) exceeds 40 percent of theoretical capacity.

   (2) They can be large enough to warrant fee collection.

   (3) It is apparent the private sector will not or cannot provide facilities.

d. Operate campgrounds which meet requirements for fees as fee sites when collections equal or exceed collection costs.

e. Provide visitor information services at all administrative sites. Provide cultural interpretive services at Lolo Pass and Lochsa Historical Ranger Station using trained personnel.

f. Design new or modify existing facilities to provide access to physically handicapped persons where feasible and demand warrants.

Standards

a. Developed sites will be operated at a minimum of "Reduced Service Level" as defined in Washington Office booklet, Cleaning Recreation Sites.

b. Manage use of recreational sites to prevent loss of site quality.

c. Manage seen area to meet or exceed the adopted VQO's shown in Appendix G.

d. Reduce service at sites with use of less than 20 percent of designed capacity.

e. Close or reduce managed season at sites with use less than 10 percent of estimated capacity.

f. Manage use to keep within designed capacity of individual sites.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Management for wildlife and fish within this area will be incidental to other management.

3. Range

Standard

Exclude all developed sites from domestic livestock use except where facilities have been specifically designed for their use.

4. Timber

Goal

Coordinate management of winter sports activities at Lolo Pass and North-South ski areas with timber harvest activity on adjacent areas to minimize conflict between recreationists and winter logging activities.

Standards

a. Classify timber-producing land as unsuitable for commercial timber management.

b. Manage timber stands to maintain healthy trees free of safety hazards.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Meet public health standards where water is developed for public use.

6. Minerals

a. Withdraw sites from mineral entry where satisfactory mitigation of adverse effects of mining activity on recreational values cannot be accomplished.

b. Permit no extraction of common variety minerals.

7. Lands

Goals

a. Retain or enlarge land ownership as needed to facilitate administrative or recreational needs.

Standards

a. Designate as an avoidance areas for utility corridors.

b. Permit no conflicting special uses.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Construct roads to provide access to the area as necessary for administrative and recreational activities.

b. Provide facilities that meet public demands, are safe, and protect resource values.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Use prescribed fire from planned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	M Acres	1752	0
Developed Site Const	* PAOTS	71	50

* PAOT - Persons at one time

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA A6
(16,175 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area A6 consists of a corridor approximately 1/2 mile in width (1/4 mile on either side) that encompasses the historic Lolo Trail system which consists of: the Lolo Trail, Nee-Me-Poo Trail, Lewis and Clark Trail, Bird-Truax Wagon Road, and Lolo Motorway. Includes designated sites of the Nez Perce National Historical Park as well as other sites relating to the prehistoric and historic use of the corridors. This management area is not shown on the small-scale Forest Plan map but is listed in Appendix G by individual trail and road numbers.

B. GOALS

Manage to provide opportunity for recreational activities oriented to traveling over, understanding and appreciating the route as a historic travel route.

Ensure that prehistoric, historic, and archeological sites and values are studied, preserved, or protected in accordance with cultural resource regulations. Provide for interpretation and enjoyment of these sites, along with provision for dispersed recreation and protection of visual quality.

Coordinate with the National Park Service, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee to ensure protection and enhancement of the cultural values and recreational resource values of the trail system.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation and Cultural

Goals

a. Restrict hunter and outfitter guide camps that would conflict with use of primitive trail segments within the Fish and Hungery Creek drainages.

b. Provide dispersed recreational sites suitable for camping or day use that will include sanitary facilities as needed. Provide for safe use of the sites.

c. Conduct cultural resource studies and surveys which identify cultural resource values associated with the route.

d. Provide interpretive services which enhance public understanding and appreciation of cultural values.

e. Maintain and enhance cultural resource values.

f. Manage visual resource to enhance visual appeal and to rehabilitate landscapes that do not meet adopted visual quality objectives.

Standards

a. Implement specific standards for site-specific management and protection of the historical values of the corridor as outlined in The Lolo Trail System Implementation Guidelines. (See Appendix O.)

b. Manage seen area to meet or exceed VQO's as listed in Appendix G.

c. Mark routes of historic trails using standard historic trail signs sufficiently that users can locate and follow the entire route across the Forest.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Manage big-game summer habitat within adopted VQO's.

3. Range

Goal

Provide range improvements and livestock grazing where needed on grazing land, but separate use from areas of concentrated recreation and cultural values.

Standard

Manage livestock grazing to prevent adverse impacts upon cultural resources and recreation.

4. Timber

Goal

Minimize timber harvest activity conflicts with recreation.

Standards

a. Manage timber-producing land to maintain or enhance key cultural values, recreational use, and visual qualities.

b. Select harvest schedules and methods that will protect the trail tread and meet adopted VQO's to provide healthy and diverse stands.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

See Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

Goals

a. Locate new mineral processing sites outside the corridor.

b. Permit removal of common variety minerals only where alternative sources are not reasonably available outside the area.

c. Assess need for mineral withdrawals. Withdraw from mineral entry sites where adverse effects of mining activity cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.

Standards

a. Design buildings, roads, and other facilities associated with mineral operations when mineral processing sites are located inside the corridor so they will meet other resource objectives as closely as possible.

7. Lands

Goals

a. Seek protection of and access to historic sites through available means such as scenic easements or cooperative agreements for corridor sections located on private land.

b. Attempt to acquire nonfederal Forest land when protection of important cultural or visual values cannot be achieved through (a) above.

Standard

Designate as an avoidance area for potential utility corridor.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Protect cultural and recreational resource values when developing road access from or through the corridor.

b. Manage the Lolo Trail Road 500 to provide safe travel for conventional four-wheel vehicles. Maintain road to following maintenance standards:

(1) Road 100 Junction to Canyon Junction - Level 4*

(2) Canyon Junction to Green Saddle - Level 3*

(3) Green Saddle to Powell Junction - Level 3*

(4) Powell Junction to Road 109 Junction - Level 2*

* Levels - See Glossary under Road Maintenance.

c. Manage trail within corridor to provide a variety of trail settings as per The Lolo Trail System Implementation Guidelines. (See Appendix L.)

d. Prohibit ORV use on the historic trails.

Standards

a. Allow new road access across the corridor (Management area) when no other reasonable alternatives exist and then only with maximum protection of historical, visual, and recreational values. Mitigate effects of road crossing on recreation and cultural values.

b. Provide and maintain a variety of trail settings from developed to primitive.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires to be consistent with adjacent area direction.

b. Treat activity and natural fuels to meet the area's resource and visual objectives.

c. Use prescribed fire from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires. Be consistent with adjacent area management direction.

b. Protect trails during suppression activities.

c. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	.2	.1
	Acres	31.0	14.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	1618.0	809.0
Road Construction	Miles	.2	.1
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	1.2	4.8

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA A7
(* 23,606 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area consists of the "recreational" portion of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater Wild and Scenic River corridor administered by the Clearwater National Forest. This component of the National Wild and Scenic River System was designated under Public Law 90-542. The general direction for the management and protection of this river corridor is clearly stated in this Act.

This system contains three rivers: the Lochsa, the Selway, and the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River. Only those rivers or portions of rivers administered by the Clearwater Forest are considered in this management area. This includes the Lochsa River, and the north side of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. The other sections are administered by the Nez Perce and Bitterroot National Forests.

The Lochsa "Recreational" River is 70 miles long. U.S. Highway 12 traverses its length. The designated "Recreational River" extends from its mouth at the town of Lowell to the Powell Ranger Station. It extends approximately 1/4 mile along each side of the River and, except for a seven-mile stretch from Lowell to Major Fenn picnic area and a two-mile stretch below Powell Ranger Station, the boundary is an approximate line including no more than 320 acres per mile through 9 miles of unsurveyed land.

Eight campgrounds and picnic areas, two National Recreational Trails, the Lochsa Historical Ranger Station, part of the Lochsa Research Natural Area and various other rest stops, interpretive sites, and undeveloped camping sites are included within the area. A campground road at Wilderness Gateway and four pack bridges provide access from Highway 12 across the river into adjacent roadless areas including the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Approximately eight miles of the corridor along the south side of the Lochsa River are within the Wilderness.

The Middle Fork "Recreational River" is 23 miles long. U.S. Highway 12 parallels its entire length. The river extends from its confluence with the Selway and Lochsa Rivers at Lowell to Kooskia, Idaho. From the Forest boundary west to Kooskia over 95 percent of the land within the corridor is in private ownership. Scenic easements have been required from all landowners.

The communities of Lowell and Syringa, one campground, and one picnic area are within the Middle Fork portion of the corridor. Scenic easements have been acquired on approximately 35 percent of these lands.

* The official designated acreage of the Wild and Scenic River System on the Clearwater Forest is 25,540 acres. The 1934 acres not shown in the total above is within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and will be managed more appropriately under Management Area B1.

U.S. Highway 12, itself, is maintained by the Idaho Department of Transportation (IDT), Division of Highways, it is in the Federal Highway system and as such is a major commercial route especially for grain truck traffic between Montana and the slackwater port at Lewiston, Idaho. Because of this heavy truck traffic, along with recreation and general passenger car travel and frequent use by game animals, numerous unsafe situations have and continue to occur, especially in the narrower curved sections and mostly during bad weather in the winter.

B. GOALS

Protect and enhance scenic values, cultural values, water quality, big game, nongame, and fishery habitats with special emphasis on the anadromous fishery, and developed and dispersed recreation that will contribute to public use and enjoyment of the free flowing rivers and their immediate environment. Manage that portion of the Lochsa Research Natural Area within the corridor to protect the specific research values. (See Management Area M1.)

Secure and administer scenic easements with private landowners in the corridor to protect the integrity of the corridor and to meet the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Cooperate with the IDT, Division of Highways, to improve highway safety on Highway 12 while protecting the inherent values of the corridor.

Manage those portions of the corridor that overlap the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and the Lochsa RNA under the more restrictive direction of those two management areas. (See, Management Areas B1 and M1.)

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goals

a. Increase capacity for day use on the Lochsa District at the lower end of the corridor along U.S. Highway 12.

b. Provide a visitor information site at the western end of the corridor to interpret river values and provide recreational information.

c. Identify and protect historic, scenic, geologic, botanical, and archeological values.

d. Pursue and encourage coordination with other Government agencies, State entities, and local governments to develop and maintain recreational opportunities and facilities.

Standards

a. Provide developed and dispersed recreational opportunities in a rural or roaded natural-appearing setting as landownership patterns permit.

b. Provide signs necessary for informing visitors of recreational opportunities, key river values, and safety.

c. Develop river access sites for floaters along the Lochsa River.

d. Permit camping in dispersed areas within site capability.

e. Administer commercial and public river floating use under direction of the Lochsa River Whitewater Floating, Management Guide and Middle Fork of the Clearwater and Lower Selway Water Oriented Outfitter Analysis. (See Appendix L.)

f. Manage visual quality objectives along both sides of U.S. Highway 12 and the rivers as follows:

   (1) Foreground - retention

   (2) Middleground - partial retention

   (3) Background - modification

g. Provide information and education to public (unguided) whitewater floaters regarding safety, river navigation and location and availability of public campsites.

h. Require a Forest Service outfitter/guide special use permit and an Idaho State outfitters guide license for all commercial float operations.

i. Limit commercial-overnight-operations to three.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goals

a. Restore degraded fishery habitat.

b. Maintain and improve elk winter range productivity consistent with visual resource and water quality objectives.

3. Range

Standards

a. Limit commercial grazing on National Forest land to those intermingled, acquired lands west of Syringa within existing grazing allotments.

b. Continue use of existing stock driveways that provide access to allotments outside of management area boundaries.

c. Permit only temporary loading/unloading facilities for nonrecreational, permitted stock.

4. Timber

Goals

a. Harvest timber:

(1) When enhancement of key resources will occur and adverse impacts to key resources would be of low magnitude and short duration, i.e., one growing season or less.

(2) To achieve specific vegetation management objectives including:

(a) Protecting surrounding trees by reducing fire, insect or disease hazards.

(b) Protecting the public by removing hazardous trees.

(c) Maintaining certain tree species, sizes or vegetation patterns to enhance visual quality.

(d) Ensuring long-term maintenance of desired vegetation conditions at and immediately adjacent to areas of concentrated use.

(e) Enhancement of viewing areas that emphasize scenic values within and beyond the corridor.

(3) Develop a vegetative management guide for the river corridor.

b. Avoid harvest activities during the high recreational season.

Standard

Classify timber-producing lands as unsuitable.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Manage water quality (including turbidity) consistent with the recreational use and fishery values. (See Appendix K for applicable standards.)

6. Minerals

Goal

Locate all new long-term mineral processing sites outside the area. When they are located within the corridor, design buildings, roads, etc. to meet resource objectives.

Standards

a. Require mitigation of effects of mineral extraction on visual, recreation, and water resources.

b. Cooperate with the State of Idaho in their enforcement of the prohibition of any form of dredge mining on the Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River system (Idaho Code 47-1323). The bed of the Lochsa and Middle Fork of the Clearwater Rivers is open to mineral entry subject to 36 CFR 252 (surface regulations).

7. Lands

Goals

a. Identify priorities to acquire title/interests where development would be detrimental to the values within the corridor.

b. Designate as an avoidance area for potential utility corridor.

c. Coordinate with State of Idaho Outfitter/Guide Board to determine if and when limits would have to be placed on commercial day-trip operations.

d. Manage commercial and noncommercial floating permittees to maintain key values of the rivers as described in the Wild and Scenic River Act and to insure public safety.

e. Coordinate with the State of Idaho and Idaho County officials in zoning of private lands within the corridor to encourage development that is compatible with the river corridor management goals.

f. Encourage private land owners without scenic easements to modify existing structures that are not in harmony with wild and scenic river goals.

Standards

a. Retain all National Forest land presently within the National Forest.

b. Protect values within Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River corridor through acquisition of fee title or partial interests in private land.

c. Acquisitions will be in conformance with Public Law 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

d. Acquire private land tracts lying between the river(s) and highway when and where needed for facilities or river access.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Construct foot, stock, or vehicle bridges as needed to meet the goals of this or adjacent management areas from section 33, T.35N., R.9E. to Powell.

b. Maintain trails that access adjacent areas to the standards assigned to these management areas.

Standards

a. Permit improvement projects on U.S. Highway 12 that will increase highway safety consistent with management area goals and Public Law 90-542, The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The following management constraints will be applied to meet the intent of the Act:

   (1) In accordance with public law 90-542, existing encroachments can be maintained where fills are eroding. However, new encroachments resulting from the widening or realignment of the road prism will not be permitted.

   (2) Gravel sources will not be authorized below the highwater mark of the river nor in such a location or manner that the visual quality objective for that segment of the river will not be met. The utilization of rock points, where the removal of such shall improve the highway alignment and still maintain visual quality objectives will receive priority over sources of river gravel.

   (3) Vegetation management within the right-of-way should allow for the removal of only those trees and vegetation which create maintenance or safety problems. Conversion of the entire right-of-way from brush and trees to grass or low shrubs is not permitted. Use of herbicides may be authorized only after completion of site specific NEPA analysis and documentation.

   (4) Passing lanes or turnouts will be authorized where they can be constructed without additional encroachment on the river.

   (5) Roadside barriers will be designed and located so as not to unduly interfere with the crossing of wildlife.

   (6) Require State Highway Department to dispose of slide and debris from road maintenance in accordance with approved waste disposal sites. Waste and dump areas will be located where they will not encroach on the river. Consideration of the loss of wetlands and ponds should be given in the location of waste areas.

b. Locate new roads to minimize effects on key resources, emphasizing roads that are screened from view of the river, U.S. Highway 12, and camping areas.

c. Locate nonconforming roads and landings only when such facilities cannot be provided economically outside the classified zone. Design and use nonconforming facilities to mitigate the adverse effects on key resources through location, timing, duration of use, and prompt rehabilitation. Do not permit long-term use of potential key recreational development sites for nonconforming activities.

d. Control new access roads to serve private lands through scenic easements to insure compatibility with river management goals and objectives.

e. Use design suited to the site and complimentary to the environment when bridges are necessary. Avoid designs which would require abutments in the river.

f. Coordinate with State Highway Department on design of improvements and maintenance of Highway 12 to enhance recreational and viewing opportunities.

g. Control excavation, crushing, and hot mix plants under existing laws by providing water and air pollution controls. Whenever practical to do so, conduct these operations away from the river and roadways and during slack public use periods. Avoid situations where moving this type of operation to another location away from the river or highway might create an even greater long-term environmental impact.

h. Restrict the location, use, and design of quarry operations as necessary to protect the river environment and visual quality of the corridor.

i. Manage trail systems to enhance and emphasize dispersed and developed recreational values and maintain trails running parallel to the river for easiest hiking use.

j. Construct only foot and pack bridges as needed from Old Man Creek to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary in section 33, T. 35 N., R. 9 E.

k. Require stream crossing structures that will facilitate fish passage in fish-bearing tributaries.

l. Exclude motor vehicle use on trails that provide access to wilderness. Permit motor vehicle use on other trails if it can be done safely and without damage to other resources.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit size of individual wildfires:

(1) To 40 acres or less when occurring within winter range browse fields.

(2) To one-tenth acre or less on timbered land.

b. Use prescribed fires from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	2361	472
Noxious Weeds	Acres	80	80
Wildlife Habitat Imp.	Acres	300	300

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA B1
(259,165 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area B1 is the Clearwater National Forest's portion of the 1,338,910 acre Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness established in 1964. The area is located on seven Ranger Districts on four National Forests. On the Clearwater Forest, 72,565 acres are administered by the Lochsa Ranger District and 186,600 acres are administered by the Powell Ranger District.

Much of the area was heavily burned by large wildfires in the late 1800's and early 1900's, resulting in thousands of acres of brushfields which have produced forage for an elk herd of national significance. The White Sand drainage is a major anadromous fish producing stream.

B. GOALS

Manage the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. Protect and maintain the inherent wilderness resource while providing quality wilderness recreation. Applicable management direction from the Selway-Bitterroot Management Plan of 1982 prepared in conjunction with the Lolo, Nezperce and Bitterroot National Forests, is included in Appendix L. Changes in management will be prepared under the auspices of the four Forest Plans.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

   Standard

   Meet visual quality objective of preservation.

2. Wilderness

   Standard

   Manage to limit and distribute visitor use through application of the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process described by Stankey, et al., in The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report INT-176, January 1985. (See Glossary for definition of LAC and also see Appendix L.)

3. Wildlife and Fish

Goals

a. Permit rehabilitation of degraded fisheries habitat resulting from natural catastrophic events if the wilderness resources can be protected and maintained.

b. Cooperate with Idaho Fish and Game and allow for stocking or reintroduction of fish or wildlife species where those species were or are indigenous to the area and were removed or destroyed by human induced events.

4. Range

Standard

Maintain natural vegetative composition. Maintain and manage recreational stock grazing in accordance with direction from the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Management Guide. (See Appendix L.)

5. Timber

Standard

Classify timberlands as unavailable for timber management.

6. Water and Soil

Standard

Manage water and soil in accordance with the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Management Plan.

7. Minerals

(No goals or standards are applicable since the wilderness withdrawn from mineral entry as of 1-1-84 (P.L. 88-577) prior to existing valid rights. There were no known or proven valid existing rights in the Clearwater portion of the wilderness.)

8. Lands

Standards

a. Designate area as an exclusion area for potential utility corridors.

b. Retain all National Forest System land in Federal ownership.

c. Prohibit small hydropower developments.

9. Facilities

Goal

Reconstruct and maintain mainline trails to provide easy to moderately difficult travel with stock. Reconstruct and maintain secondary trails to provide moderately difficult to difficult travel with stock. Reconstruct and maintain way trails to provide difficult travel with stock.

Standards

a. Provide direction and location signs as needed i.e., at trail junctions, major destinations, or major geographical features.

b. Prohibit any motorized vehicle use except at the emergency airfield at Fish Lake. The following motorized use is authorized:

   (1) Air travel to the airfield by administrative personnel for management of Wilderness and maintenance of facilities i.e., Fish Lake Guard Station.

   (2) Operation of motorized mowing and grading equipment for maintenance of the airfield.

   (3) Recreational airplane use.

10. Protection

Goal

Allow endemic levels of insect and disease infestations. Consider treating epidemic levels that severely threaten resources on adjacent lands.

Standards

a. Control, contain, or confine wildfire (including person-caused fires) in accordance with Clearwater National Forest Fire Management Action Guide.

b. Unplanned ignitions may be used as prescribed fire to achieve management direction in accordance with guides cited in "a" above.

c. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

d. Planned ignition prescribed fire may be used within the boundary area of the Wilderness to achieve wilderness management objectives subject to approval by the Chief of the Forest Service.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	12958.0	12958.0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	6.0	3.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA B2
(198,200 acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area contains three areas which are recommended for wilderness. Two of them are contiguous to areas on other National Forests also recommended for wilderness. The acreage below represents only those acres on the Clearwater National Forest.

1. Mallard-Larkins

Clearwater Forest	=	66,700 acres
Idaho Panhandle	=	82,892 acres
TOTAL		149,592 acres

2. Hoodoo (Great Burn)

Clearwater Forest	=	113,000 acres
Lolo Forest	=	89,500 acres
TOTAL		202,500 acres

3. Selway-Bitterroot Additions

These additions are separate areas all located on the Powell District.

Sneakfoot	=	8,700 acres
Elk Summit	=	3,300 acres
Storm Creek	=	2,500 acres
Lakes	=	4,000 acres
TOTAL		18,500 acres

B. GOALS

1. Areas not recommended by the Clearwater National Forest for wilderness but designated by Congress as wilderness will be managed under the following direction until a Wilderness Management Guide is prepared.

2. Manage each recommended wilderness to protect its wilderness character.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

1. Recreation

Goal

Provide facilities only for user safety and resource protection.

Standards

a. Meet visual quality objective of preservation.

b. Manage all uses to maintain wilderness qualities and retain semiprimitive settings.

2. Wilderness

Standards

a. Incorporate specific management direction as Forest Plan amendments upon classification of the areas for wilderness.

b. Prepare for any roadless area established as wilderness by Congress within three years of the date of that establishment (unless otherwise directed) as required by 36 CFR 219.18, the following management direction:

(1) Limit and distribute visitor use of specific portions as guided by periodic estimates of the maximum use that still allow natural processes to operate freely and that do not impair the values for which wilderness areas were created;

(2) Evaluate the extent to which wildfire and insect and disease control measures may be desirable to protect either the wilderness or adjacent areas, and provide for such measures when appropriate;

(3) Prepare other appropriate direction.

c. If there is Idaho wilderness legislation during the Plan period, the area(s) that is (are) not classified for wilderness by Congress will remain roadless and be managed as management area A3 until the next major revision of the Forest Plan, unless specified other wise by the Wilderness legislation.

3. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Cooperate with Idaho Fish and Game and allow for stocking or reintroduction of fish or wildlife species where those species were or are indigenous to the area and were extirpated by human induced events.

Standard

Permit rehabilitation of degraded fish habitat resulting from natural catastrophic events if the potential wilderness values can be protected.

4. Range

Standards

a. Manage existing horse and mule allotments to prevent soil and vegetative damage.

b. Establish no new allotments.

5. Timber

Standard

Classify timber lands as unsuitable.

6. Water and Soil

Goals

a. Implement soil and water improvements where necessary to mitigate man-caused damages (i.e., man-caused fires) to meet wilderness values only.

b. Rehabilitate damage caused by fire suppression activities.

7. Minerals

Standards

a. Require restoration of surface disturbance to near-natural condition in areas no longer needed for mining purposes within one year of disturbance.

b. Allow no permits for common-variety minerals.

c. Defer oil and gas leasing due to restrictions in the 1985 Appropriations Act and subsequent legislation.

8. Lands

Standards

a. Permit new special uses only when they are compatible with wilderness values.

b. Designate as exclusion areas for potential utility corridors.

c. Retain existing mineral withdrawals associated with key resources in the Mallard-Larkins Area.

9. Facilities

Goals

a. Reconstruct and maintain mainline trails to provide easy to moderately difficult travel with stock.

b. Reconstruct and maintain secondary trails to provide moderately difficult to difficult travel with stock.

c. Reconstruct and maintain way trails to provide difficult travel with stock.

Standard

Do not construct new Forest system roads.

10. Protection

Goals

a. Use unplanned ignitions for prescribed fire as needed to meet Forest Plan direction.

b. Limit insect and disease control to those necessary to protect adjacent lands.

Standards

a. Use planned ignition prescribed fire within the boundary area of the recommended wilderness areas to achieve Forest Plan direction subject to approval by the Chief of the Forest Service.

b. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

c. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	10,000.0	9,800.0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	1.7	1.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA C1
(45,100 acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area C1 consists of key big-game summer range located in the Fourth of July Creek drainage and several smaller drainages that flow into Kelly Creek between the Kelly Creek Work Center and the Kelly Forks Work Station. The area consists mostly of brushfields created by early-1900's fires with intermixed stands of timber cover which now support an important segment of the Clearwater's elk herd.

Associated with this management area is 3,280 acres of big-game winter range (C3) which also will be managed in a unroaded condition.

B. GOALS

Manage to maximize big-game summer habitat potential. Manage without roads to provide minimum disturbance to big-game animals. Provide for short-term livestock grazing where compatible with elk habitat management.

Provide for high quality dispersed recreation in a semiprimitive motorized setting.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goal

Manage to meet visual quality objective of retention.

Standard

Manage for dispersed recreation in a semiprimitive motorized setting oriented to big-game hunting activities.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goals

a. Rehabilitate big-game habitat for thermal cover, security, and forage as needed to provide optimum habitat conditions.

b. Enhance fish habitat capacity through stream improvements and barrier removals.

3. Range

Standard

Phase out grazing allotments where existing or potential conflicts occur with elk use.

4. Timber

Standards

a. Classify timberland as unsuitable.

b. Exclude scheduled timber harvest. Harvest may occur to accomplish wildlife or recreational objectives, or to control insect and disease epidemics that threaten adjacent suitable timberlands.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

See Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

See Forestwide standards.

7. Lands

Goal

Acquire private land inholdings.

Standards

a. Retain National Forest System land in Federal ownership.

b. Designate as avoidance area for potential utility corridor.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Maintain the mainline trail system to standards of easy-to-moderate difficulty for stock travel.

b. Maintain secondary trail system to a standard that provides a variety of difficulty levels for stock and hiker use.

Standards

a. Do not construct new Forest system roads. Temporary roads may only be constructed in times of natural emergencies (catastrophic fire) and when legally required to provide access.

b. Permit trail bike use on trails to extent that use does not damage trails, result in unsafe conditions for other users, or prevent achievement of fish and wildlife management goals.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit size of individual wildfires at 1,000 acres or less per fire.

b. Use prescribed fire from planned or unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	4510	451.0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	0	1.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA C3
(39,000 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area C3 consists entirely of big-game winter range located mostly on steep slopes and occurring:

1. On southerly aspects up to about the 4,500 foot elevation and supporting mostly shrub (browse) stands. They occur as isolated tracts within Management Area C4 or in large tracts associated with Management Areas A3, C1, and C6. They are not shown on the small-scale Forest Plan map, but are displayed on large scale maps in the Forest Supervisor's and Ranger District offices.

2. On all other aspects at varying elevations, supporting a mixture of trees and shrubs. They occur within Management Areas A3, C1, and C6, and are mapped on the small-scale Forest Plan map.

B. GOALS

Provide winter forage and thermal cover for big game.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Manage for dispersed recreation in a semiprimitive setting when Management Area C3 occurs as an integral part of A3, C1, or C6 *management areas. Approximately 15,900 acres occurs in this setting.*

b. Manage for dispersed recreation in a roaded natural setting on areas that occur within or adjacent to management areas designated for development. Limit motorized vehicle use during winter periods when big-game animals are vulnerable to harassment.

c. Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet or exceed the adopted VQO's shown in Appendix G.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goals

a. Maintain a minimum of 25 percent of the area in stands of trees of adequate size for thermal cover distributed through and adjacent to forage areas. Cover areas should be 25 acres or larger.

b. Improve browse habitat when shrub height exceeds 7 feet, when high brush decadency is present, or when forage production is declining, considering site capabilities and cost-effectiveness.

c. Remove trees and replace with browse species where needed to meet forage objectives.

3. Timber

Goal

Plant trees where needed to provide thermal cover for animals.

Standard

Classify timber-producing land as unsuitable. Harvest trees where needed to provide cover/forage for elk winter use.

4. Range

Standard

Do not provide new domestic livestock grazing where conflicts occur with winter range objectives.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Limit management through prescribed burning to those areas where soil erosion (especially sheet and fill erosion) is not a problem.

6. Minerals

Standards

See Forestwide standards.

7. Lands

Goal

Acquire any private inholdings.

Standards

a. Retain National Forest System land in Federal ownership.

b. Designate area as suitable for potential utility corridor if soil, watershed, and wildlife constraints can be met or mitigated and when consistent with adjacent management area direction.

8. Facilities

Standards

a. Close roads to all motor vehicles when conflicts with big-game winter use could occur.

b. Do not construct roads for management of the area. Roads needed for mineral development or to access adjacent areas are permitted, except as noted in c. below. Minimize restrictions in animal crossing during winter use.

c. Construct no new Forest System roads in C3 areas associated with Management Areas C1, A3, and C6.

d. Maintain the mainline trail system to standards of easy-to-moderate difficulty for stock travel.

e. Maintain secondary system to standards that provide a variety of difficulty levels.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Treat activity fuel to break up continuous fuel beds, to remove barriers of big-game movement, and to improve forage.

b. Limit the size of individual wildfires to 100 acres or less.

c. Use prescribed fires from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires. Be consistent with adjacent area management direction.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	3900.0	390.0
Wildlife Habitat Improvement (Prescribed Burning)	Acres	1000.0	1000.0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	1.0	0.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA C4
(94,000 acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area C4 contains land within inventoried big-game winter range and suitable timber-producing land. It is found throughout the Forest on generally northerly and easterly aspects of steep slopes, and along most major drainages. The area supports mixtures of browse and trees some suitable for elk winter browse and some unsuitable or unavailable because of decadency or because of browse being crowded out by trees.

The area generally occurs in conjunction with Management Area C3 which is located primarily on south-facing slopes.

B. GOALS

Manage big-game winter range to provide sufficient forage and cover for existing and projected big-game populations and achieve timber production outputs.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Manage for dispersed recreation in a roaded natural setting.

b. Manage motorized vehicle use during the winter when big game are vulnerable to harassment, and at any time when conflicts may occur with timber management.

c. Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet the adopted VQO's shown in Appendix G.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Maintain a minimum of 25 percent of the area in stands of trees of adequate size for thermal cover distributed through and adjacent to forage areas. Cover areas should be 25 acres or larger.

3. Range

Standard

Do not permit new domestic livestock grazing where conflicts occur with winter range objectives.

4. Timber

Standards

a. Manage for even-age timber stands, with emphasis on clearcut harvest methods to allow for early establishment of temporary elk winter forage.

b. Design clearcuts to favor natural regeneration, especially those where road access is limited or excluded because of soil and watershed and constraints.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Maintain fisheries in accordance with Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

See Forestwide standards.

7. Land

Goal

Acquire private inholdings.

Standards

a. Retain National Forest System lands in Federal ownership.

b. Designate area as suitable for potential utility corridors if soil, watershed, and wildlife constraints can be met or mitigated.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Maintain the mainline trail system to standards of easy-to-moderate difficulty.

b. Maintain secondary system to standards that provides a variety of difficult levels.

Standards

a. Close roads and trails to motor vehicles and ORV use when potential conflicts with big-game winter use could occur.

b. Design roads needed for Forest development or mineral development to meet soil and watershed constraints and to minimize restrictions for animal crossings during the winter.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Treat logging residue to prepare sites for reforestation, to break up continuous fuel beds, to remove barriers to big-game movement, and to improve forage.

b. Limit size of individual wildfires to 40 acres or less.

c. Use prescribed fires from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplemental fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	23.6	28.1
	Acres	1007.0	739.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	9400.0	9400.0
Reforestation	Acres	1598.0	944.0
Timber Stand Improvements	Acres	209.0	239.0
Road Construction	Miles	10.7	8.9
Soil and Water Rehab.	Acres	43.0	43.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA C6
(102,440 acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area consists of the following parcels of currently unroaded land encompassing or adjacent to high value fishery streams:

1. Hungery Creek-Fish Creek - 30,700 acres
2. Cayuse Creek-Toboggan Creek - 59,740 acres
3. Colt Creek - 12,000 acres

The Hungery Creek-Fish Creek area is a highly productive anadromous smolt and resident fish drainage which empties into the Lochsa River. Cayuse Creek is an important westslope cutthroat trout-producing stream. Slopes are mostly steep and primarily shrub covered as a result of the early-1900's wildfires. All areas are considered key big-game summer range supporting areas of palatable shrubs resulting from fires in the early 1900's. Elk and moose are the most important big game.

Associated with this management area is 5,880 acres of big-game winter range (C3) which also will be managed in a unroaded condition.

B. GOALS

Protect the soil and water from adverse effects of man's activities.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Manage for dispersed recreation in a semiprimitive motorized setting.

b. Manage the area for a VQO of retention.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Rehabilitate big-game habitat for cover and forage as needed to provide optimum habitat conditions.

3. Range

Standard

Permit livestock grazing to the extent that vegetation along the banks of the major fishery stream can be maintained to prevent degradation to the fishery habitat.

4. Timber

Goal

Reforest or revegetate nonstocked acres to achieve soil, water, and wildlife objectives.

Standard

Classify land as unsuitable for timber production. Harvest trees only to support fish or wildlife habitat objectives.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Maintain fisheries in accordance with Forestwide standards and Appendix K.

6. Minerals

Standards

See *Forestwide standards*.

7. Lands

Standards

a. Designate area as an avoidance area for potential utility corridor.

b. Retain National Forest System land.

8. Facilities

Goal

Maintain mainline trails to provide easy travel with stock. Maintain secondary and way trails to provide moderately difficult to difficult travel with stock.

Standards

a. *Do not construct new Forest system roads. Temporary roads may only be* constructed in times of natural emergencies (catastrophic fire) and when legally required to provide access.

b. Permit trail bike use on trails to extent use does not damage trails, result in unsafe conditions for other users, or prevent achievement of fish and wildlife management goals.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires to 1,000 acres or less.

b. Use prescribed fire from planned and unplanned ignition as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standard

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	10244.0	1024.0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	0.5	0.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA C8S
(207,500 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Included in this management area are ten separate parcels consisting of high value fishery streams, productive timber land, and key big-game summer range. They are all mostly unroaded at the present time.

Eight of the areas are especially important for elk, while two of the areas, Sneakfoot Meadows and White Sand, are very important moose habitat as well. Many of the areas support important high quality anadromous and resident fisheries.

Much of the Weitas and Pollock-Little Moose areas are shrub covered as a result of large fires in the early 1900's. The other areas support a wide range of timber age classes and species.

B. GOALS

Manage these areas to maintain high quality wildlife and fishery objectives while producing timber from the productive Forest land. These objectives can be met by modifying standard timber practices and scheduling and prohibiting most public motorized uses. Wildlife objectives are primarily oriented at elk habitat management but are not to exclude moose habitat on the Powell District.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Provide opportunities primarily for nonmotorized dispersed recreation in a roaded natural setting.

b. Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet the adopted VQO's shown in Appendix G.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goals

a. Rehabilitate degraded fishery streams as opportunities arise in conjunction with timber sales or appropriated habitat improvement funds on a priority basis.

b. Maintain or enhance moose habitat as indicated by project or area analysis.

Standards

a. Manage fisheries to meet standards listed in Appendix K.

b. Manage big-game summer range for a minimum of 75 percent of elk habitat potential.

c. Avoid or provide mitigation for special wildlife areas such as big-game calving areas, wallows, travel routes, and licks when designing roads and timber sales.

3. Range

Goal

Manage domestic livestock grazing to prevent deterioration of elk habitat, stream bank erosion, and degraded fish habitat.

4. Timber

Goals

a. Plan and distribute openings to achieve maximum elk use.

b. Provide a sufficient leave area between harvest units that would reduce snow levels to allow for moose travel corridors within moose habitat.

Standards

a. Design harvest activities within each elk analysis area that do not require re-entry within ten years.

b. Provide security habitat areas adjacent to harvest areas when planning timber sale activities.

c. Schedule summer timber harvest activities (road construction, cutting, and yarding) to ensure that those activities occur on only one sale area within an elk analysis area at any given time. Hauling may be permitted through adjacent elk analysis areas. Timber harvest activities during winter months will not be restricted if it is determined that those areas are not occupied by big-game animals during the planned activities.

d. Timber sale contracts will include specific provisions that limit operators from camping, carrying firearms, and transporting game in vehicles on roads closed to public.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Maintain fisheries in accordance with Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

Standards

See Forestwide standards.

7. Lands

Standards

Designate lands as suitable for potential utility corridors, subject to management direction for the area.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Maintain mainline trail system to standards of easy to moderate difficulty.

b. Maintain secondary trail system to standards that provide a variety of difficult levels.

Standards

a. Plan and implement transportation systems to avoid:

(1) Crossing of major fishery streams where possible or to provide for mitigation if required to cross.

(2) Special big-game habitat components such as calving areas, licks, wallows, and concentration areas or to provide for mitigation if required to cross.

b. Prohibit public use of motorized vehicles on all new roads constructed in the management area, except permit snowmobiles during the winter period (December 1 through March 1).

Permit trail bike use on trails suitable for trail bikes until the area is roaded, at which time the entire area will be closed to all public use of motor vehicles.

c. Locate and design roads for timber harvest only, maintain adequate mitigation for soil and water quality objectives.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires:

(1) To one acre or less in immature timber stands especially plantations, thinned areas, etc.

(2) To 40 acres or less in mature timber.

(3) To 500 acres or less in brush fields.

b. Treat logging and thinning slash to prepare sites for reforestation, to break up continuous fuel beds, to remove barriers to big-game movement, and to improve forage.

c. Use prescribed fires from planned and unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	62.5	80.1
	Acres	3099.0	2682.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	20750.0	20750.0
Reforestation	Acres	3099.0	3453.0
Timber Stand Improvements	Acres	476.0	465.0
Road Construction	Miles	38.4	33.8
Soil and Water Improvements	Acres	5.0	0
Trail Const/Reconst	Miles	0	0.5

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA E1
(503,567 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This, the largest block of land within the Forest, contains generally the most productive timber land in the Forest. The area contains approximately 422,390 acres that have been developed for timber harvest in the past and approximately 81,177 acres of presently undeveloped land. Productivity potential ranges from 20 cubic feet per acre per year to over 170 cubic feet per acre per year. Most of the area is also suitable big-game summer range with white-tailed deer the predominant species in the Palouse District and elk the predominant species in the rest of the Forest. The area also contains considerable sections of intermingled private land in the Powell, Kelly Creek, and Palouse Districts. In many drainages in the Palouse District, the E1 lands occupy less acreage than the intermingled private land. A large block of private land is also found intermingled with E1 land in the Orogrande drainage of the Pierce District.

B. GOALS

Provide optimum, sustained production of wood products. Timber production is to be cost effective and provide adequate protection of soil and water quality. Manage viable elk populations within areas of historic elk use based on *physiological and ecological needs. Manage a range of water quality and* fish habitat potential from high fishable in several of the key anadromous and resident fish streams to a low fishable in the Palouse District and portions of the Pierce District. (See Forestwide Standards and Appendix K).

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Standards

a. Manage a roaded natural setting for dispersed recreation.

b. Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet the adopted VQOs shown in Appendix G.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Standards

a. Provide forage and hiding cover (edge effect) for white-tailed deer in Idaho Fish and Game big game management units 8 and 8A in the Palouse District except the following areas will be managed for elk: Wepah Creek, Baby Grand Mountain, Abes Knob-Vassar Meadows area, Ruby Creek, and Shattuck Butte.

b. Manage for a minimum of 25 percent maximum elk potential habitat effectiveness. During Plan implementation and further analysis, determine whether remaining areas of E1 have potential for providing elk habitat. When analysis shows elk potential is limited by factors other than National Forest management, determinations may be made not to manage for elk. When habitat conditions warrant, managers are urged to exceed the 25 percent habitat standard. See Forestwide General Standards, in Chapter II.

3. Range

Goal

Manage existing allotments to be compatible with timber regeneration in transitory range.

4. Timber

Standards

a. Schedule timber harvest using logging and silvicultural methods appropriate for the stand and the terrain.

b. Maintain stocking control commensurate with the level of management intensity.

c. Identify and maintain suitable old-growth stands and replacement habitats for snag and old-growth dependent wildlife species in accordance with criteria in Appendix H.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

Utilize best management practices and meet water quality standards as defined in the Forestwide standards and Appendix K.

6. Minerals

Standards

See Forestwide standards.

7. Lands

Goal

Seek opportunities to consolidate land ownership through land exchange.

Standards

a. Dispose of isolated tracks not needed for special administrative or other use.

b. Designate as suitable for potential utility corridors.

8. Facilities

Goals

a. Manage for all levels of difficulty of ORV use on trails.

b. Regulate use of roads and trails (to motorized vehicles) where needed to accomplish wildlife, watershed objectives, or property values. Manage seasonal and year-long road closures to provide security for elk to meet area objectives.

Standard

Design and develop road systems in accordance with area transportation plan procedures.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires:

(1) To one acre or less in immature timber stands especially plantations, thinned areas, etc.

(2) To 40 acres or less in mature timber.

(3) To 500 acres or less in brush fields.

b. Use prescribed fires from planned ignitions to treat activity and natural fuel loadings.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	79.7	93.1
	Acres	3495.0	2630.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	50357.0	50357.0
Reforestation	Acres	6015.0	5282.0
Timber Stand Improvements	Acres	1211.0	902.0
Road Construction	Miles	19.7	17.3
Soil and Water Improvement	Acres	86.5	86.5
Range Improvement	Acres	7000.0	7000.0
Trail Const/Reconst		0.5	0.5
Noxious weeds		300.0	300.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA E3
(12,000 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

This management area consists of scattered tracts of timber producing land located on steep and/or unstable landscapes. It is found intermingled with E1 lands and is also big-game summer range. It is generally not suitable for domestic livestock grazing or dispersed recreation other than hunting. Not all of it is shown on the small-scale Forest Plan map.

B. GOALS

Manage timber while providing maximum protection of soil and watershed values. Manage the big-game summer range for a minimum of 25 percent potential elk habitat.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goal

Provide for opportunities primarily in connection with the existing trail systems.

Standard

Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet or exceed the adopted VQO's shown in Appendix G.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Standard

Maintain fisheries in accordance with Forestwide standards.

3. Timber

Standards

a. Harvest timber using aerial means such as long span skyline or helicopter as the predominant harvest techniques.

b. Design regeneration cuts to favor natural regeneration but fill in with artificial means to provide desired stocking levels within 5 years of final harvest.

c. Favor even-age systems to minimize entries and reduce costs.

4. Water and Soil

Standard

Maintain fisheries in accordance with Forestwide standards.

5. Minerals

Standards

See Forestwide standards.

6. Lands

Goal

Dispose of isolated tracts.

Standards

a. Retain National Forest System Lands and acquire other lands if needed to protect key watershed.

b. Designate as suitable for potential utility corridors provided soil and watershed constraints can be met (see Forestwide Standards).

7. Facilities

Standards

a. Limit local road construction and support facilities to only those needed to facilitate aerial harvest systems.

b. Restrict public use of motor vehicles as needed, to protect road facilities.

8. Protection

Goals

a. Limit the size of individual wildfires:

(1) To one acre or less in immature timber stands, especially plantations, thinned areas, etc;

(2) To 40 acres or less in mature timber stands;

(3) To 500 acres or less in brush fields.

b. Use prescribed fires from planned and unplanned ignitions to treat activity and natural fuel loadings.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. See Appendix D for supplementary fire management direction.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	1.5	1.5
	Acres	64.0	50.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	1200.0	1200.0
Reforestation	Acres	64.0	50.0
Timber Stand Improvements	Acres	32.0	10.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA M1
(8,292 Gross Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Management Area M1 consists of existing and proposed research natural areas (RNA's) and special interest biological, botanical, and geological areas:

RNA	Acres
1. Aquarius	3,900
2. Bald Mountain	370
3. Bull Run	373
4. Chateau Falls	220
5. Dutch Creek	190
6. Four-Bit	330
7. Lochsa (existing)	1,281
8. Sneakfoot Meadows	1,870
9. Steep Lakes	784
10. Subalpine Type	318

A more complete description of the representative ecosystems are listed for each RNA in Chapter II in this document.

The special interest areas are listed on pages II-11 and II-12. Although not verified, the ten special areas identified to date contain approximately 644 gross acres and 524 map net acres.

B. GOALS

Manage established and proposed RNA's to protect their inherent natural features and maintain them in undisturbed ecosystems. Manage special interest areas to protect their special features.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

Develop an implementation guide for each RNA within one year of its approval by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Specific management direction will be incorporated as Forest Plan amendments upon establishment of each RNA and special area.

Establish boundaries and map all special interest areas within two years of the approval of this Plan.

Those areas shown with approximate acreages have not yet been delineated on the ground so they are subject to change. Since some of the RNA's fall within existing and proposed Congressionally classified areas such as the Wild and Scenic River and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the net acres shown on the Forest Plan map are 7,768.

1. Recreation

Goals

a. Manage recreation to prevent loss of research values.

b. Manage to meet VQO of retention.

c. Permit use of motor vehicles only on Forest trails where use would not adversely affect RNA values.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Standard

Exclude fish and wildlife improvements.

3. Range

Standard

Do not permit domestic livestock grazing.

4. Timber

Standard

Do not permit timber harvest or other vegetative manipulation. Classify as unsuitable.

5. Water and Soil

Standard

See Forestwide standards.

6. Minerals

Standard

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry.

7. Lands

Standards

a. Retain all National Forest System Lands.

b. Do not permit special uses.

c. Designate as avoidance areas for potential utility corridors.

8. Facilities

Standards

a. Prohibit new road or trail construction within the boundaries of all RNA's and unique areas with the following exceptions:

(1) Provide possible road access through the proposed Bull Run RNA to access adjacent private land.

(2) Provide possible road access through the proposed Aquarius RNA north of the Clearwater River, if needed.

(3) Conduct maintenance of existing roads and trails within RNA's with the least possible impact on the particular RNA values.

b. Restrict off-road vehicle use to approved existing trails.

9. Protection

Standards

a. Allow unplanned ignitions to burn under prescribed conditions within an RNA (proposed or existing) unless such fires threaten persons, property, or the uniqueness of the area, for example, an area established to monitor vegetation in advanced stages of ecological succession.

b. Provide site specific direction in the implementation plan for each area. Most RNA's on the Forest support climax or near climax vegetation or other unique features that would make it desirable to exclude fire to protect these conditions for future research.

c. Do not take any action against endemic insects or diseases or wild animals unless such area is within a congressionally designated area that reflects such management.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Compartment/Stand Exam	M Acres	4146	0.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

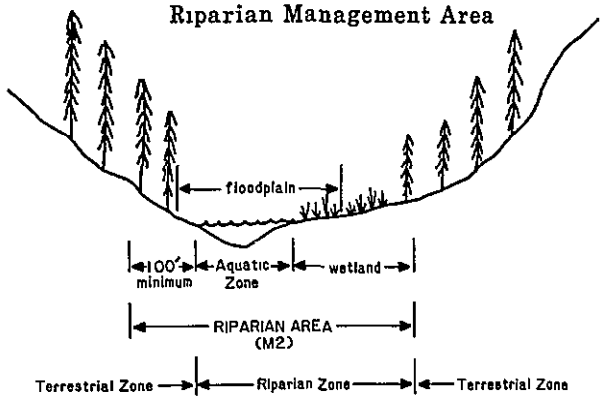
The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA M2
(107,263 Acres)

A. DESCRIPTION

Riparian areas include all perennial water (streams and lakes), wetlands, floodplains, and by definition, the land within at least 100 feet of perennial water. Riparian areas include or directly influence the quality of riparian dependent resources (i.e., water resources, fish habitat, certain wildlife, recreation, etc.). The primary functions are:

- flood control and moderation
- water quality maintenance
- stream channel structural maintenance
- water temperature control
- fish habitat (spawning, rearing, food source)
- upslope sediment and water yield buffer
- wildlife habitat
- aquatic and riparian-type vegetation



The M2 Management Area consists of only those riparian areas in the Forest that are associated with E1, E3, C8S, C4, A4, A6, and C8S Management Areas which are suitable for timber management. Total available riparian acres associated with these management areas are 107,200 acres.

Riparian areas which exist within unsuitable Management Areas (B1, B2, A2, A3, C1, C3, C6 and M1) will be managed in accordance with the management direction for that management area.

Because of the large number and generally narrow width, they are not shown on the small scale Forest Plan map but will be delineated on the project maps as needed.

These narrow corridors should be considered an integral part of surrounding or adjacent lands.

B. GOALS

Manage under the principles of multiple use as areas of special consideration, distinctive values, and integrated with adjacent management areas to the extent that water and other riparian dependent resources are protected.

Evaluate onsite and cumulative effects of proposed action, resolving significant conflicts in favor of riparian dependent resources.

C. GOALS AND STANDARDS BY RESOURCE

The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II applies to this management area.

1. Recreation

Goal

Manage settings for dispersed recreation commensurate with the settings of the surrounding or adjacent management area(s).

Standards

a. Locate and establish recreational facilities on dry, well-drained areas, preferably on the periphery of the area.

b. Manage areas seen from Management Areas A4, A5, and A6 to meet or exceed the adopted visual quality objectives shown in Appendix G.

c. Protect characteristics of potential Wild and Scenic River corridors. (See Appendix M.)

2. Wildlife and Fish

Goal

Remove structures (log jams, etc.) that are identified as fish barriers. Retain those that enhance habitat. Construct new structures to improve or restore degraded habitat.

Standard

Maintain streamside vegetation to provide adequate cover and habitat components for fish.

3. Range

Goals

a. Manage range allotments to achieve stable soil and streambanks.

b. Design grazing systems to promote recovery of degraded riparian vegetation.

c. Discourage concentrated livestock use.

4. Timber

Goal

Use site preparation methods which maintain the sediment filtering function of duff and ground vegetation.

Standards

a. Manage vegetation to:

(1) Provide a diversity of vegetation for dependent wildlife species.

(2) Maintain an overmature component for dependent wildlife species and for large woody debris recruitment as necessary for stream stability and fish habitat.

(3) Maintain the buffering function of organic debris and vegetative cover such that landslides, potential water yields, and sediment delivery from upslope management activities are moderated.

b. When utilizing regeneration harvests, use small, irregularly shaped, and widely spaced regeneration harvest units near streams.

c. Restrict, or prohibit applications of approved chemicals that may be damaging to dependent resources.

d. Specify the location and use period of temporary stream crossings to avoid high-risk areas and control sedimentation.

e. Locate skid trails on margins or outside of riparian areas when possible. If not possible, designate skid trails and provide erosion control prior to the wet season. Require timely restoration.

5. Water and Soil

Goal

a. Conduct watershed and stream improvements that will:

(1) Enhance riparian and water resources.

(2) Rehabilitate and/or mitigate the adverse effects of fire, flood, and other natural or management related causes.

Standard

Meet Forestwide water quality standards.

6. Minerals

Goal

Locate production facilities outside management area when possible to avoid impacts on riparian values.

Standard

Prohibit extraction or disposal of common variety minerals within the normal high water line of any perennial water body.

7. Lands

Goal

Permit special uses, including hydropower development, when they do not conflict with riparian-dependent resource objectives, or if conflicts can be resolved or adequately mitigated.

Standards

a. Retain National Forest System Lands and consider acquisition of new lands when such actions can improve or better protect riparian and watershed values.

b. Locate needed rights-of-ways, including utility corridors, on margins or outside of riparian areas where possible.

8. Facilities

Goal

Maintain trails to preserve riparian values.

Standards

a. Require that drainage structures and erosion control measures be installed on constructed and reconstructed roads prior to the normal wet season.

b. Avoid new road construction near or adjacent to streams except at specified crossings.

c. Design mitigation measures that will effectively reduce sediment from road construction, use, and maintenance. (Typically at least 70 percent mitigation.)

d. Design road fills, landings, tanker fills, etc., that will maintain the functions of the riparian areas, including flood moderation, and prevent direct resource damage.

e. Design stream crossings for protection of water resource values such as fish passage, nonerosive velocities, channel stability, to avoid ponding and flooding, and to provide erosion control of road fills and surfaces.

9. Protection

Goals

a. Use activity fuel and hazard reduction methods that minimize disturbance of aquatic ecosystem and allows native riparian vegetation to recover naturally.

b. Utilize prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions as needed to achieve Forest Plan direction.

Standards

a. Confine, contain, or control wildfires.

b. Avoid use of heavy equipment for fire line construction.

c. Apply erosion control measures as a part of fire control and line construction.

d. Use prescribed fire from planned ignitions to treat activity fuel loadings.

D. SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The schedule of management area practices is not intended to act as a limit or target. Figures listed are projections and will be monitored to test for long-term application and achieving Forest Plan direction. The second decade figures are shown only for information about what would happen if the management direction of this Plan would continue in the second decade.

		Average Annual	
Management Practice	Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Total Timber Sales	MMBF	5.2	8.5
	Acres	3516.0	4938.0
Compartment/Stand Exam	Acres	10726.0	6436.0
Reforestation	Acres	1758.0	711.0
Road Construction	Miles	0	0
Soil and Water Improvement	Acres	86.5	86.5
Fish Habitat Improvements	Acres	219.0	219.0

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

The monitoring requirements from Chapter IV that are applicable to this management area are shown in Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. The procedures outlined in Chapter IV will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

UNSUITABLE LAND - US
(92,000 Acres)

DESCRIPTION

This category of land was identified and mapped during the Forest planning process in accordance with 36 CFR 219.14. It consists of nonforest land, noncapable timber land, and land with regeneration limitations. It is not considered suitable for timber management. It varies in size from less than an acre to several thousand acres.

It occurs in conjunction with management areas.

Manage to maintain and protect soil and watershed values and vegetative cover. Manage for resources other than timber such as dispersed recreation, and big-game summer range as appropriate.

As appropriate, the Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II and adjacent management area direction applies to these lands.

Table III-1. Schedule of Planned Average Annual Timber Sale Program by Harvest Method * (Planning Period)

Management Area	Probable Method of Harvest		
	Even-Aged Mgmt System MMBF/Acres	Uneven-Aged Mgmt Syst. MMBF Acres	Total MMBF/Acres
A4		0.6/94	0.6/94
A6		0.2/34	0.2/34
C4	23.6/1007		23.6/1007
C8S	62.5/3099		62.5/3099
E1	79.7/3495		79.7/3495
E3	1.5/64		1.5/64
M2	2.6/1758	2.6/1758	5.2/3516

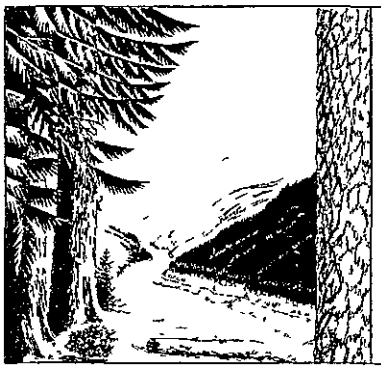
* Includes noninterchangeable component volumes.

Table III-2 Schedule of Practices by Management Area First Decade (Average Annual)

PRACTICES	Management Areas															
	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B1	B2	C1	C3	C4	C6	C8S	E1	E3	M1	M2
Trail Const/Reconst																	
Miles	0 4	1 5	1 0	0	1 2	0	6 0	1 7	0	1 0	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0	0
Developed Site																	
PAOTS	0	0	0	71 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Hab Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Habitat Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Range Improvement																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0	0	0
Timber Sales-Clearcut																	
MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 5	0	47 0	60 0	1 5	0	2
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	0	1448	1595	64	0	1758
Timber Sales-Shelterwood																	
MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 1	0	15 5	19 7	0	0	0
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	1651	1902	0	0	0
Timber Sales-Selection																	
MMBF	0	0	0 6	0	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.
Acres	0	0	94	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1758
Reforestation																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1598	0	3099	6015	64	0	1758
Timber Stand Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	476	1211	32	0	0
Compartment/Stand Exam																	
Acres	200	7900	4747	1752	1618	2361	12958	10000	4510	3900	9400	10244	20750	50357	1200	4146	1072
Road Construction																	
Miles	0	0	0 6	0	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	10 7	0	38 4	19 7	0	0	0
Soil and Water Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 0	0	5 0	86 5	0	0	86
Noxious Weeds																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0

(Table III-2 cont) Schedule of Practices by Management Area Second Decade

PRACTICES	Management Areas																
	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B1	B2	C1	C3	C4	C6	C8S	E1	E3	M1	M2
Trail Const/Reconst																	
Miles	0	0 5	0 5	0	4 8	0	3 5	1 0	1 0	0 5	0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0	0	0
Developed Site																	
PAOTS	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Hab Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Habitat Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Range Improvement																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0	0	
Timber Sales-Clearcut																	
MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 3	0	61 7	71 8	1 5	0	4 3
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	1306	1295	50	0	2469
Timber Sales-Shelterwood																	
MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 8	0	18 4	21 3	0	0	0
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	1376	1335	0	0	0
Timber Sales-Selection																	
MMBF	0	0	0 6	0	0 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Acres	0	0	94	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2469
Reforestation																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	944	0	3453	5282	50	0	711
Timber Stand Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	465	902	10	0	0
Compartment/Stand Exam																	
Acres	0	0	478	0	809	472	12958	9800	451	390	9400	1024	20750	50357	1200	0	6436
Road Construction																	
Miles	0	0	0 3	0	0 1	0	0	0	0	0	8 9	0	33 8	17 3	0	0	0
Soil and Water Impr																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 0	0	0	86 5	0	0	86
Noxious Weeds																	
Acres	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0



Chapter IV

Implementation

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of the Clearwater National Forest Plan requires moving from an existing management program, with a budget and "targets" for accomplishment, to a new management program with a budget, goals, and objectives that provide a different way of addressing the issues and concerns people have voiced about Forest management. This Forest Plan establishes the direction for the Clearwater National Forest for the next 10 to 15 years, when used in conjunction with Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks and the Northern Regional Guide.

The remainder of this chapter explains how management of the Clearwater National Forest moves from the current direction and existing situation to the Selected Alternative, all described in the EIS. The following sections describe aspects of implementation that are influenced by previous management activities and objectives; the relationship between project development and planning and this Forest Plan; the goals of and requirements for monitoring and evaluation; and the circumstances which could require the Plan to be amended or revised.

B. INFLUENCE OF PAST MANAGEMENT ON FUTURE OPTIONS

Chapter II defines management direction which applies to the entire Forest, and Chapter III defines management direction for specific areas of the Forest. In some instances, this direction represents a change from current management direction. Where no previous management activities have occurred, the land designations of this Forest Plan can be put into effect from a neutral point. However, to meet Forest Plan objectives in areas where management activities have occurred, a transition period may be required to bring management fully into line with this Plan.

In addition to specifying management direction for areas of the Forest, this Plan schedules management activities. In some situations, previous management activities influence the scheduling of future activities.

Watersheds and Fisheries

Past road construction, timber harvest, and mining have increased stream sedimentation and affected fish habitat in numerous watersheds. Because of these past management activities, it will be extremely difficult in many drainages to improve existing fish habitat potential to a level that represents the natural carrying capacity. The Forest has lost its ability to produce wild fish in the numbers that it once could. This is true of both anadromous and resident fish.

The fishery/water quality objectives and associated sediment limits in this Plan represent a substantial change in management direction for the Forest. The overall goal is essentially stabilization and improvement of the existing fish habitat condition.

No known consequences of past management will prevent the Forest from attaining the fish habitat objectives of this Plan. However, there may not be enough wild

fish present to use the habitat. Past commercial harvest and dam construction have limited the number of fish returning to the Forest, and this situation could continue into the future. The problem is mostly outside the control of the Forest Service, but the Idaho Fish and Game Department and other agencies and groups are attempting to deal with it by hatchery supplementation. Hatchery production can surpass natural production, but artificial systems are more subject to disease and catastrophic population fluctuations.

In some watersheds, management options may be limited in this Plan period because of past timber harvest. Parts of these drainages have not fully revegetated or recovered. With some streams apparently near their hydrologic limits, loss of channel stability and integrity could occur. These drainages currently exceed management objectives in this Plan. Watershed rehabilitation projects can accelerate recovery of natural habitat conditions.

Diversity and Size of Openings

Past timber management practices will influence future harvest options in the short term. In the past, the size of cutting units was not restricted to the present maximum of 40 acres. Many were much larger and, in some instances, regeneration has been slow or spotty. This in some areas has resulted in limited hiding cover for big game. Also, the ability to meet long-term diversity and wildlife habitat objectives are sometimes limited. To meet the objectives of this Plan, harvesting in areas adjacent to these large openings will be restricted in the first decades.

Accessing Previously Undeveloped Lands

Parts of the Forest with existing adequate road systems have been heavily harvested in the past. To meet this Plan's objective for diversity, wildlife, and water quality, many of the areas already developed will be able to sustain only a limited harvest in the early decades. This means that to meet timber production objectives and anticipated demand increase for timber, some of the harvest must come from previously unroaded and undeveloped areas.

The same is true of landtypes harvested in the past. Historically, the majority of timber management activities have occurred on gentle landforms. This Plan has scheduled some of the future timber harvest on steeper slopes. This shift in the location of timber management activities will increase costs and could also increase the risk of environmental damage from mass wasting and surface erosion. These increased risks have been assessed by the planning process and further site specific analysis will be conducted to minimize risks.

Visual Resource

In some visually sensitive areas of the Forest, past timber harvest activities have modified the landscape. Additional modification may be necessary in the short term to correct the existing situation and meet long-term visual quality objectives.

Some visual travel corridors, for example, have been heavily impacted. Management direction for Management Areas A4, A6 and A5 may not be achievable until these areas have recovered so that a visual quality objectives can be met.

Suppression of Wildfire

The Forest has aggressively suppressed wildfire in the past, in most areas this policy has saved much timber from being lost to fire. In other areas this policy has allowed unnatural accumulations of fuel to occur setting up the potential for catastrophic wildfire. Also some important areas of wildlife forage have been allowed to convert to denser vegetative types which have reduced forage availability for big game. Forest direction will allow the use of prescribed fire to correct some of these situations.

Timber Harvest Levels

Timber that has been sold but remains unharvested may also have significant impacts on future options. Many assumptions about the relationships among timber harvest, fishery/water quality, and wildlife are based on steady temporal and spatial patterns of harvesting. If external economic conditions disrupt a steady timber harvest, adjustments may be necessary to meet the objectives of the Plan.

C. OTHER PLANNING

The Forest Plan serves as the single overall land management plan for the Clearwater National Forest. The following documents are incorporated into the Forest Plan as appendices and are available for inspection at the Supervisor's Office. (Also see Appendix P.)

1. Grazing Allotment Management Guides
2. Area Transportation Guides
3. The Lolo Trail System Implementation Guidelines
4. Selway-Bitterroot Management Guide
5. River Guide - Middle Fork of the Clearwater including the Lochsa and Selway
6. Management Guide - Middle Fork of the Clearwater including the Lochsa and Selway - 1973
7. Lochsa River Whitewater Floating Management Guide, June 29, 1984
8. Clearwater Forest Visitors and Travel Plan Map (revision 1986)
9. Establishment Report - Lochsa Research Natural Area.

This Forest Plan directs the management of all resources on the Clearwater National Forest. All previous resource management plans are replaced by this document. Resource management objectives are displayed in Chapter II and Chapter III, and projected schedules of resource management practices for each management area are displayed in Chapter III.

A number of documents designed to give further guidance to management activities have been or will be developed "under the umbrella of" this Forest Plan. (See Appendices A - P.) They are:

1. Timber Management Guides
2. Three-Year Timber Sale Action Guide
3. Fire Management Direction
4. Landownership Adjustment Guide
5. Off Road Vehicle Use
6. Old Growth and Snag Habitat Management
7. Visual Quality Corridors
8. Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations
9. Elk and Deer Winter Habitat Management Guidelines.

When proposed actions or management activities may impact plans of other governmental agencies, Indian Tribes, and organizations; these entities will be contacted and invited to participate in project analysis, development and implementation as appropriate.

D. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The management direction provided by this Forest Plan comprises the sideboards within which project planning and activities take place. It defines management area goals and management standards that guide project activities toward achieving a desired future condition for the management area and, collectively, for the Forest. It specifies a schedule for project activities (management practices). It provides guidance concerning potential landtype and habitat type constraints, including assumptions about the appropriate vegetation management practices for timber sale projects. It estimates Forest Plan Budget needs to carry out goals and objectives of the Plan. On-the-ground project analysis monitors the appropriateness of those assumptions. Within this guidance, the projects are developed to most efficiently and effectively accomplish the management goals and objectives. See Figures IV-1 and IV-2 for a graphic display of the Forest Plan implementation process.

As part of project planning, site-specific water quality effects will be evaluated and control measures designed to ensure that the project will meet Forest water quality goals; projects that will not meet State water quality standards will be redesigned, rescheduled, or dropped.

Analysis Prior to Implementation

More specific analysis is required to implement the Plan. This analysis can be either accomplished by a single project analysis or area analysis. Analysis area boundaries are determined by the District Ranger through an interdisciplinary process based on scoping the issues and concerns in consultation with the Supervisor's Office. The analysis areas should be identifiable as a logical unit where impacts are interrelated and the cumulative effects and opportunities of implementation can be assessed and managed. Both single project analysis and area analysis will meet NEPA requirements and be carried out in accordance with FSH 1909.15. Figure IV-2 is a guide for carrying out NEPA compliance on proposals. If the analysis for a project determines the project will achieve the goals and objectives and environmental effects identified and documented in the FEIS for the Forest Plan, and is not controversial, further documentation may be categorically excluded or an Environmental Assessment may be prepared and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Decision Notice prepared.

Figure IV-1. Forest Plan Implementation Process

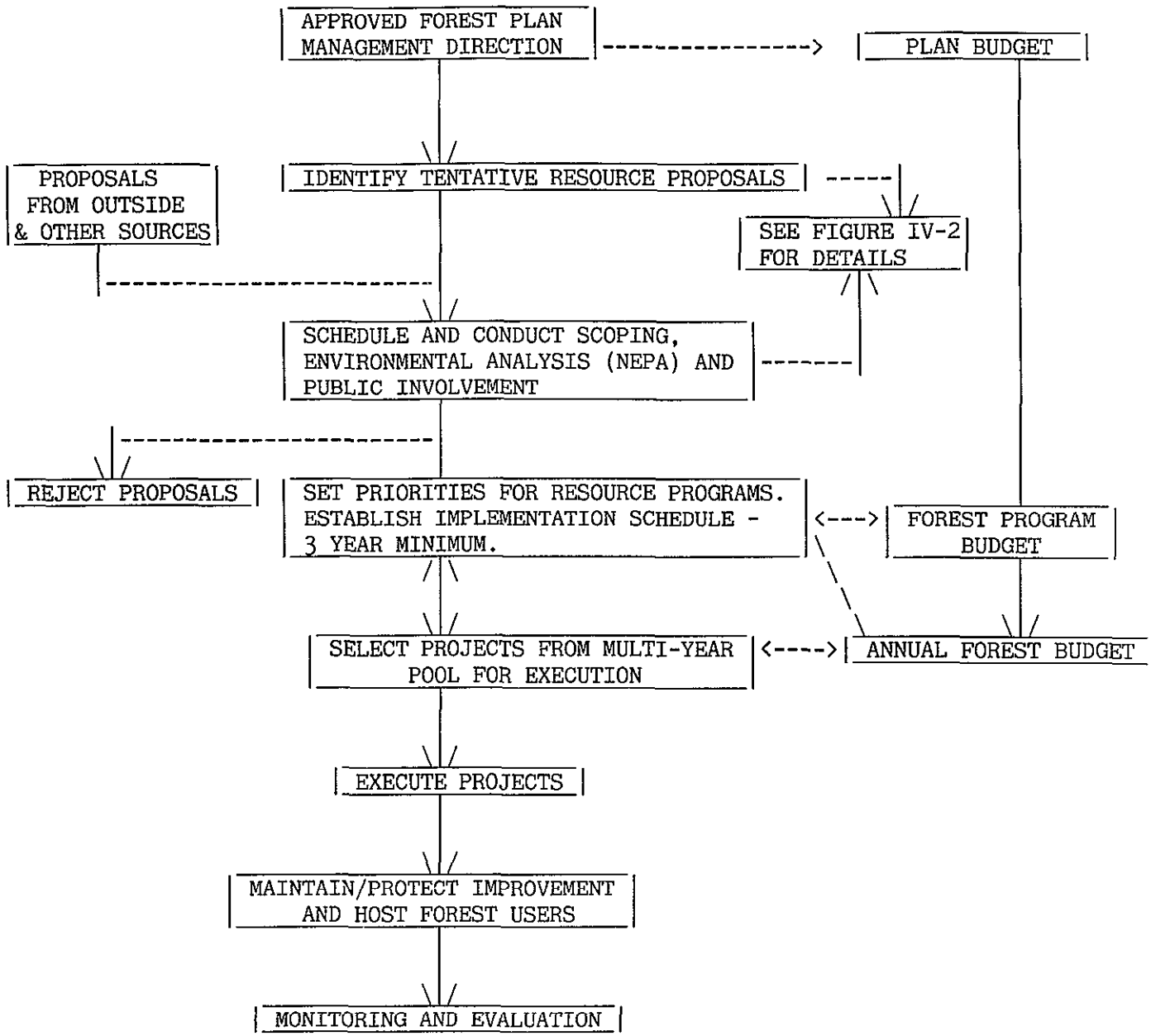
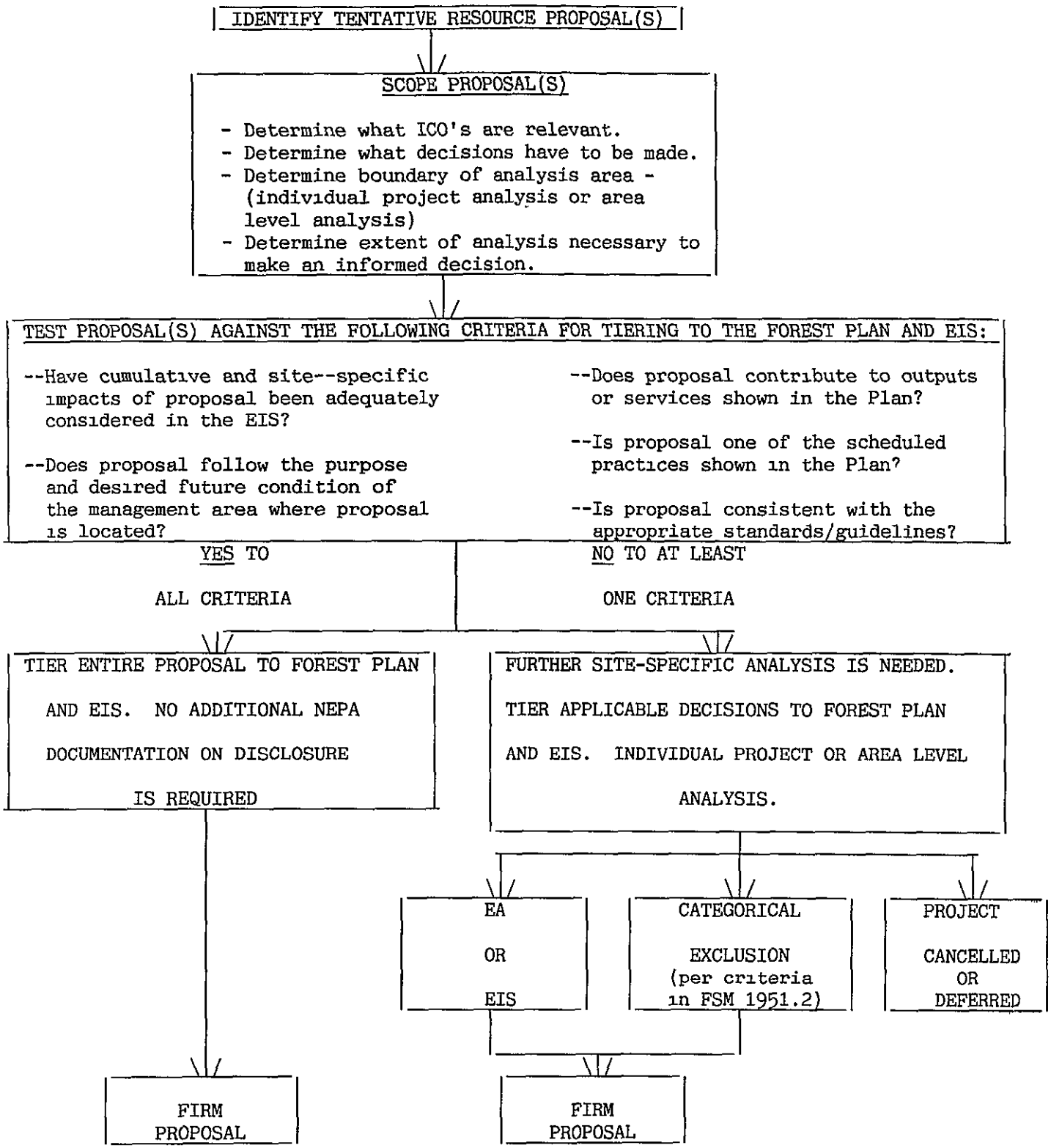


Figure IV-2.


IDENTIFY TENTATIVE RESOURCE PROPOSAL(S)
SCOPE PROPOSAL(S)
- Determine what ICO's are relevant.
- Determine what decisions have to be made.
- Determine boundary of analysis area - (individual project analysis or area level analysis)
- Determine extent of analysis necessary to make an informed decision.
TEST PROPOSAL(S) AGAINST THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA FOR TIERING TO THE FOREST PLAN AND EIS:
--Have cumulative and site--specific impacts of proposal been adequately considered in the EIS?
--Does proposal follow the purpose and desired future condition of the management area where proposal is located?
--Does proposal contribute to outputs or services shown in the Plan?
--Is proposal one of the scheduled practices shown in the Plan?
--Is proposal consistent with the appropriate standards/guidelines?
YES TO ALL CRITERIA
NO TO AT LEAST ONE CRITERIA
TIER ENTIRE PROPOSAL TO FOREST PLAN AND EIS. NO ADDITIONAL NEPA DOCUMENTATION ON DISCLOSURE IS REQUIRED
FURTHER SITE-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS IS NEEDED. TIER APPLICABLE DECISIONS TO FOREST PLAN AND EIS. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT OR AREA LEVEL ANALYSIS.
EA OR EIS
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (per criteria in FSM 1951.2)
PROJECT CANCELLED OR DEFERRED
FIRM PROPOSAL
FIRM PROPOSAL

Any project or area environmental analysis which (1) concludes that management area boundaries should be modified to achieve the intent of management area direction; (2) concludes that management area goals are inappropriate based on site-specific data; (3) proposes a significant deviation from Forestwide or management area direction including standards; (4) concludes there will be environmental effects, beyond those described in the Forest Plan EIS, which cannot be mitigated; and/or (5) determines the project to be controversial, requires documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement with appropriate public involvement. The complexity of the EA/EIS will be determined by the amount of deviation from the Forest Plan, the severity of the expected additional environmental effects, and the degree of controversy anticipated. (See also next section, Amendment and Revision.)

If it is determined during project design that the best way to meet the management area goals of the Forest Plan conflicts with the Forest Plan standards, the Forest Supervisor may approve a variance to that standard for the project. Such variances and the rationale for the changes must be described in the project's documentation in compliance with NEPA and public disclosure requirements and be effected by means of a project specific amendment to the Forest Plan.

There will be no deviation from standards established for threatened and endangered species conservation and protection unless a biological evaluation concludes that such deviation would have no effect on the recovery of the species and there has been consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Project or area level environmental analyses provide an essential source of information for Forest Plan monitoring. First, as project analyses are completed, new or emerging public issues or management concerns may be identified. Second, the management direction designed to facilitate achievement of the management area goals are validated or invalidated by the project analyses. Third, the site specific data collected for project environmental analyses serve as a check on the correctness of the land allocation. All of the information included in the environmental analysis is used in the monitoring and evaluation processes to determine when changes should be made in the Forest Plan.

E. AMENDMENT AND REVISION

The Forest Supervisor may amend the Forest Plan. Based on an analysis of the objectives, standards, and other contents of the Forest Plan, the Forest Supervisor shall determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change in the Plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined to be significant, the Forest Supervisor shall follow the same procedure as that required for development and approval of a Forest Plan. If the change resulting from the amendment is determined not to be significant for the purposes of the planning process, the Forest Supervisor may implement the amendment following appropriate public notification and satisfactory completion of NEPA procedures.

A Forest Plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years. It also may be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that

conditions or demands in the area covered by the Plan have changed significantly or when changes in RPA policies, goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on Forest level programs. In the monitoring and evaluation process, the interdisciplinary team may recommend a revision of the Forest Plan at any time. Revisions are not effective until considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and approval of a Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor shall review the conditions on the land covered by the Plan at least every 5 years to determine whether conditions or demands of the public have changed significantly.

F. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGETING

The Forest Plan provides the management direction for developing multi-year implementation programs. These programs are then translated into program budget proposals identifying expenditures needed to carry out the planned management direction. The Forest's proposed annual program budget is the basis for requesting necessary funds.

Upon approval of a final budget for the Forest, the Annual Program of Work will be determined and carried out, adding the required detail to the program budget proposal to guide Forest managers in accomplishing Forest Plan direction.

If the appropriated budget is different from the program budget requested, the Forest Supervisor may change proposed implementation schedules to reflect those differences. Such schedule changes shall be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan but shall not be considered a significant amendment or require preparation of another EIS, unless the changes significantly alter the long-term relationship between levels of multiple-use goods and services projected under the planned budget proposals as compared to those projected under the actual appropriation. Funds for monitoring will be adjusted so that monitoring objectives will be met.

G. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation comprises the management control system for the Forest Plan. It will provide the information on the progress and results of implementing the Forest Plan to the decisionmaker and public.

Monitoring and evaluation entails comparing the end results being achieved to those projected in the Plan. Costs, outputs, and environmental effects, both experienced and projected, will be considered.

To do this, a comparison will be made on a sample basis of overall progress in implementing the Plan as well as whether the overall relationships on which the Plan are based have changed over time. When changes occur, they will be evaluated as to their significance and appropriate amendments or revisions made. The goals for monitoring and evaluating this Forest Plan are to determine:

- how well the Forest is meeting its planned goals and objectives;
- if existing and emerging public issues and management concerns are being adequately addressed;
- how closely the Forest Plan's management standards are being followed;

- if outputs and services are being provided as projected;
- if the effects of implementing the Forest Plan are occurring as predicted, including significant changes in the productivity of the land;
- if the dollar and manpower costs of implementing the Forest Plan are as predicted;
- if implementing the Forest Plan is affecting the land, resources, and communities adjacent to or near the Forest;
- if activities on nearby lands managed by other Federal or other governmental agencies, or under the jurisdiction of local governments, is affecting management of the Forest;
- if research is needed to suppport the management of the Forest, beyond that identified in Chapter II of the Forest Plan; and
- if there is a need to amend or revise the Forest Plan.

The monitoring requirements for this Forest Plan are outlined in Table IV-1. These requirements address NFMA requirements, the items to be monitored, expected precision and reliability, and reporting period. Most of the monitoring items are applicable to specific management areas. A listing of applicable monitoring items is summarized in Table IV-2.

Other monitoring items are more applicable to broad areas or are Forestwide in nature, and will be evaluated from such sources as the data base, Forest attainment reports, public involvement processes, and non-Forest Service sources. These items include:

1 - performance outputs
3 - visual quality
4 - cultural resource
7 - diversity
19 - insect and disease surveys
20 - effects on adjacent areas
21 - effects on other agencies
22 - research needs

Monitoring is required by the National Forest Management Act and as such must be accomplished. If funding is inadequate to accomplish both the planned project/activities and the required monitoring, then implementation of the project/activity will be delayed until monitoring can be assured.

Evaluation of data gathered during monitoring will be guided by the Decision Flow Diagram detailed in Figure IV-3. As indicated in the diagram, the results of this evaluation lead to decisions on further action of the following types:

- continuing the management practices;
- referring the problem to the appropriate line officer for improvement of the application of the management practice;
- modifying the land management prescription as a Plan amendment;
- modifying the land allocation as a Plan amendment;
- revising the schedule of outputs;
- revising the cost/unit output; or
- initiating revision of the Plan.

The document resulting from the use of the Decision Flow Diagram constitutes the evaluation report. As applicable, the following will be included in each evaluation report:

- A quantitative estimate of performance comparing outputs and services with those projected by the Forest Plan;
- Documentation of measured effects, including any change in productivity of the land;
- Unit costs associated with carrying out the planned activities as compared with unit costs estimated during Forest Plan development;
- Recommendations for changes;
- A list of needs for continuing evaluation of management systems and for alternative methods of management;
- A list of additional research needed to support the management of the Forest; and
- Identification of additional monitoring needs to facilitate achievement of the monitoring goals.

Figure IV-3

DECISION FLOW DIAGRAM

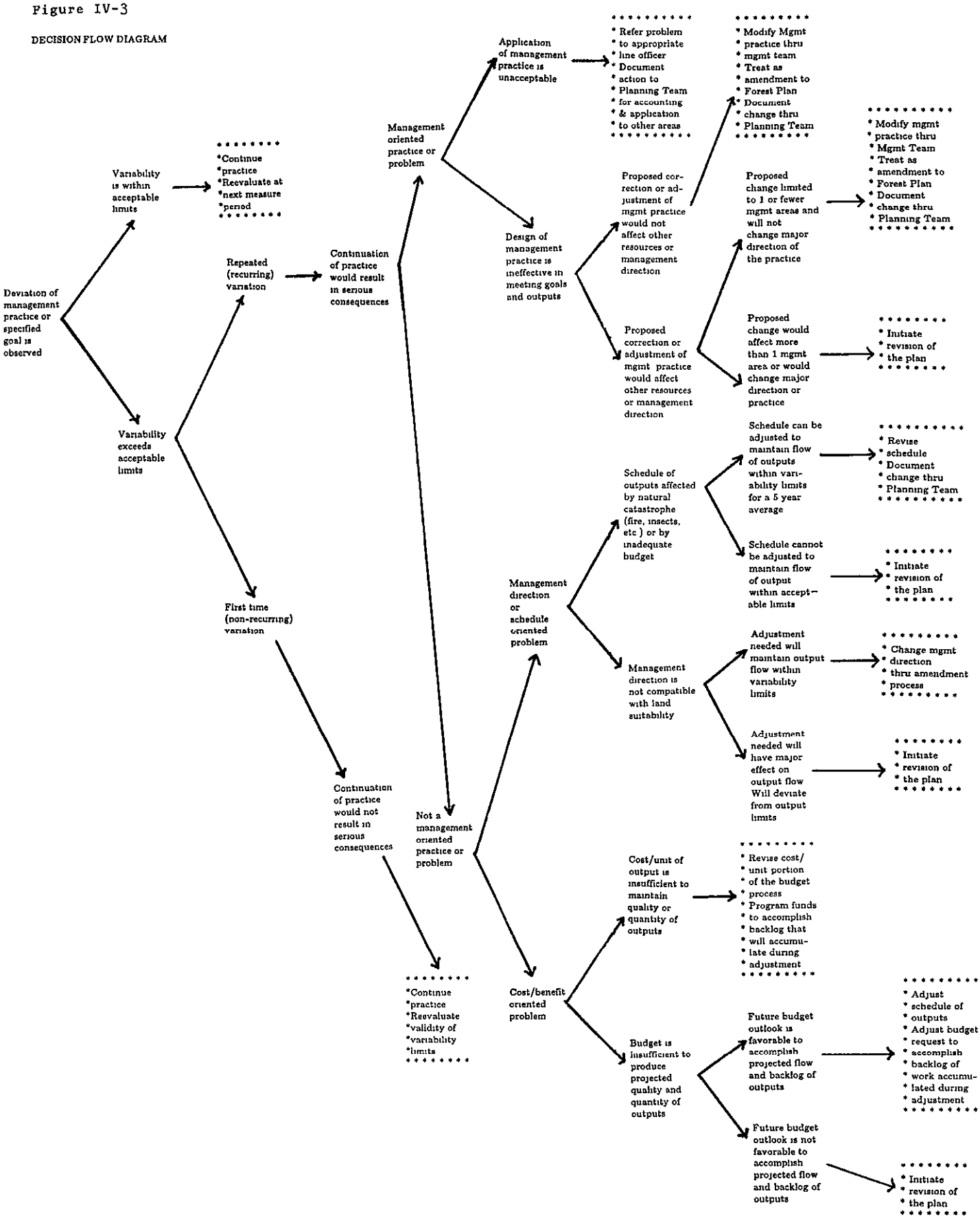


Table IV-1. Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements - Action Plan

NFMA Requirement 36 CFR 219	Item No.	Actions, Effect, or Resources to be Measured .12(K)(4a)	Expected Precision .12(K)(4b)	Expected Reliability .12(K)(4b)	Reporting Time .12(K)(4c
.12(K)(1)	1	Quantitative Estimate of Performance Outputs or Services	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(2)		Prescriptions and Effects, Including Land Productivity			
	2	Wide Spectrum of Recreation Opportunities	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
	3	Visual Quality Objectives	Moderate	Moderate	25% sample 5 Years
	4	Protection and Condition of Cultural Resource Sites	High	Moderate	25% Sample Annually
	5	Wilderness	Moderate	Moderate	Semi-Annually
	6	Livestock Forage Available, Range in Good Condition per Established Allotments.	High	High	5 Years
	7	Provision for Plant and Animal Diversity	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
	8	Water Quality and Stream Condition for Fisheries and Nonfisheries Beneficial Uses	Moderate	Moderate	Annual Summaries, 5-Yr Program Rpt Coord w/Fish Rpts
	9	Best Management Practice Applications	High	High	Annual Samples, 5-Yr Rpt
	10	Riparian Area Condition	Moderate	Moderate	Annual Samples, 5-Yr Rpt
	11	Site Productivity	High	Moderate	Annual Samples, 5-Yr Rpt
	12	Land Ownership Adjustments	High	High	Annual Report

Table IV-1 cont. Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements - Action Plan

NFMA Requirement 36 CFR 219	Item No.	Actions, Effect, or Resources to be Measured .12(K)(4a)	Expected Precision .12(K)(4b)	Expected Reliability .12(K)(4b)	Reporting Time .12(K)(4c
	13	Miles of Road Open/Closed and Road Densities	High	High	Annual Samples, 5-Year Rpt
	14	Off-road vehicle use Impacts	Moderate	Moderate	Annual Samples, 5-Year Rpt
	15	Minerals Prospecting and Development	Moderate	Moderate	5-Year Rpt
	16	Trail Management	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(3)	17	Document Cost of Implementation Compared to Plan Cost	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(5a)	18	Harvested Land Restocked Within 5 Years	High	High	5-Year Minimum
.12(K)(5b)	19	Unsuited Timberlands Examined to Determine if They Have Become Suitable	High	High	10-Year Minimum
.12(K)(5c)	20	Validate Maximum Size Limits for Harvest Areas	High	High	5 Years
.12(K)(5d)	21	Insect and Disease Organisms Status as a Result of Activities	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.7(f)	22	Effects of National Forest Management on Adjacent Land and Communities	Moderate	High	Annually
.7(f)	23	Effects of Other Government Agencies Activities on the National Forest	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.28	24	Research Needs	High	High	5 Years
.19(6)		Population Trends of Indicator Species			
	25	Elk Winter/Summer Range	Moderate	High	Annual Samples, 5-Yr Rpt

Table IV-1 cont. Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements - Action Plan

NFMA Requirement 36 CFR 219	Item No.	Actions, Effect, or Resources to be Measured .12(K)(4a)	Expected Precision .12(K)(4b)	Expected Reliability .12(K)(4b)	Reporting Time .12(K)(4c
	26	Moose	Moderate	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
	27	White-tailed Deer	Moderate	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
	28	Belted Kingfisher	High	Low	5-Yr Rpt
	29	Pileated Woodpecker and Goshawk	High	Low	5-Yr Rpt
	30	Pine Martin	Moderate	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
	31	Anadromous Fish Indicators	High	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
	32	Resident Fish Indicators	High	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
		Population Trend of T & E Species			
	33	Gray Wolf	Low	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
	34	Bald Eagle	Low	High	5-Yr Rpt
	35	Grizzly Bear	Low	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt
.22(f)	36	Minerals Resource Availability	Moderate	Moderate	5-Yr Rpt

Table IV-2 Monitoring Requirements Applicable To Each Management Area

Monitoring Items	Management Areas																
	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B1	B2	C1	C3	C4	C6	C8S	E1	E3	M1	M2
1 Performance Outputs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2 Recreation Opport	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
3 Visual Quality	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 Cultural Resource	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5 Wilderness							x	x									
6 Livestock Forage		x							x		x	x	x	x	x		x
7 Diversity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8 Water Quality	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
9 Pest Mgmt Pract	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
10 Riparian Area	x					x											x
11 Site Productivity		x	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
12 Land Adjustment	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
13 Road Management			x		x	x					x		x	x	x		x
14 Off-Road Vehicles		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
15 Minerals Development	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
16 Trail Management	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
17 Unit Costs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
18 Restocking			x		x						x		x	x	x		x

(Table IV-2 cont) Monitoring Requirements Applicable To Each Management Area

Monitoring Items	Management Areas																
	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B1	B2	C1	C3	C4	C6	C8S	E1	E3	M1	M2
19 Suitable/Unsuitable	x	x		x		x		x	x	x		x				x	
20 Size of Openings			x		x						x		x	x	x		x
21 Insect & Disease	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22 Effects on Adjacent	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23 Effects on N F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
24 Research Needs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25 Elk Habitat		x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
26 Moose		x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
27 White-tailed Deer			x		x					x	x			x	x		x
28 Kingfisher						x											x
29 Woodpecker/Goshawk	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
30 Pine Martin	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
31 Anadromous Fish		x	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
32 Resident Fish	x	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x
33 Gray Wolf		x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
34 Bald Eagle		x	x		x	x		x									x
35 Grizzly Bear		x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
36 Minerals Availability	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Chapter V

Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation

V. SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the ability of the Forest to supply goods, services, and uses within the planning area. Included is a description of the Forest and the surrounding area, a list of major public issues and concerns, a description of the benchmarks, and the analysis of the management situation by resource.

The Clearwater National Forest is located in Clearwater, Benewah, Shoshone, Idaho, Lewis, and Latah counties in north central Idaho. It lies west of the Montana border and is bounded on three sides by four other National Forests: the Lolo in Montana; the Bitterroot in Montana and Idaho; the Nez Perce in Idaho; and the St. Joe in Idaho. The Forest boundary encompasses all or major portions of the drainages of the North and Middle Forks of the Clearwater River, the Lochsa River, and the Palouse River (which are all part of the Columbia River system). The Forest Supervisor's Office is located in Orofino, Idaho.

The Forest consists of 1,837,116 acres of National Forest System lands, and the boundary encompasses 146,083 acres of private and other public lands. Ranger Districts are located in six locations in Idaho: Kamiah, Potlatch, Orofino, Kelly Forks, Kooskia, and Powell.

A portion (259,165 acres) of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and a portion (23,606 acres) of the Middle Fork-Lochsa Recreation River cover approximately 15 percent of the Forest. Another 52 percent (950,311 acres) of the Forest is also roadless. This total acreage is broken into 16 roadless areas. Of these, five are contiguous with three adjacent National Forests. The Mallard-Larkins and Meadow Creek-Upper North Fork Roadless Areas extend into the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. The Meadow Creek-Upper North Fork also extends into the Lolo National Forest as do the Hoodoo and Lolo Creek Roadless Areas. The Rackliff-Gedney Roadless Area extends into the Nez Perce Forest.

B. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The first of the ten planning actions involves identification of issues, concerns, and opportunities to determine the benefits people want from the Clearwater National Forest in the form of goods, services and uses, and environmental conditions. To aid in this step, four public workshops were held in Moscow, Lewiston, Orofino, and Kamiah during November 1979.

Additional public involvement was initiated in September, 1983 to aid in resolution of the roadless designation questions.

The fifteen major issues as revised between the draft and final Plans are as follows:

1. Visual Resource: How should the Forest manage visual resource objectives when these objectives may restrict timber harvesting opportunities?

2. Cultural Resource: What type of management will be provided for archeological and historical resources, especially the historic Lolo Trail corridor?

3. Special Areas: What additional areas will be identified as Research Natural Areas or special or unique?

4. Wilderness and Roadless: Which lands should be considered for wilderness classification and which should be designated to unroaded management?

5. Wild and Scenic Rivers: Which streams should be considered as candidates for Wild and Scenic River status?

6 and 7. Wildlife: How will the Forest manage wildlife habitat on winter range? How will key summer range be managed after timber is harvested?

8, 9, 10, and 11. Timber Production: To what extent can the Forest meet the demand for a continued supply of timber to support local community stability? How will the Forest evaluate unsuitable and suitable timberlands? How will the Forest decide which silvicultural system to use? Should timber sale receipts cover the cost of harvesting timber?

12. Water and Fish: What standards should be followed to ensure high water quality and fish habitat?

13. Riparian Areas: How will the Forest manage timber in riparian areas?

14. Road Construction: How will the Forest evaluate road construction, design standards, and projected road costs? How will the Forest manage roads?

15. Energy Transmission Corridor: How will the Forest comply with the Bonneville Power's request to consider an energy transmission corridor window across the Clearwater Forest?

C. BENCHMARK DESCRIPTIONS

Six benchmark levels were developed to define resource supply potentials and economic relationships of the Forest.

1. Maximize Present Net Value (Benchmark PS2)

This benchmark established the mix of resource uses and schedule of outputs and costs that maximizes present net value using market and nonmarket assigned values. Minimum management requirements were met, and the timber harvest flow was nondeclining. The resource outputs, scheduling, benefits, and costs were used as reference points for all alternative comparisons. It was used to develop Alternative B, a variation of the high market emphasis alternative. This benchmark is displayed in the EIS when a comparison of alternatives is made to provide a reference to the potential maximum present net value.

2. Maximize Timber (Benchmark TIM)

The maximum legal capability of the Forest to produce timber was determined by this benchmark. Timber production is maximized in decade one based on nondeclining flow and meeting minimum management requirements. This benchmark was used to develop and test the range of timber outputs.

3. Maximize Potential Elk Habitat (Benchmark EL2)

The purpose of this benchmark is to analyze the potential for elk based on the availability of forage on winter and summer ranges. This benchmark established the potential maximum for elk based on forage production.

4. Maximum Wilderness (Benchmark WL2)

Wilderness was maximized to determine the foregone monetary values and resource outputs by comparison with the maximum present net value benchmark. This benchmark was used to develop a wide range of wilderness recommendations from no new wilderness to designating all inventoried roadless area to wilderness.

5. Minimum Level (Benchmark MN1)

The Minimum Level Benchmark displays the minimum outputs associated with custodial management of the Forest and the unavoidable costs and benefits of public ownership. It served as a minimum reference point to develop and/or to test alternative outputs and costs which result from management activities. This benchmark is displayed in the EIS to provide a comparison to the alternatives.

6. Current Direction (Benchmark AA6)

Benchmark AA6 displays the current level of goods and services, and the most likely amount of goods and services expected in the future if current management direction continued. This benchmark follows existing unit plan management area direction with no budget constraints. It was carried forward as the current program or "current direction" alternative (Alternative A).

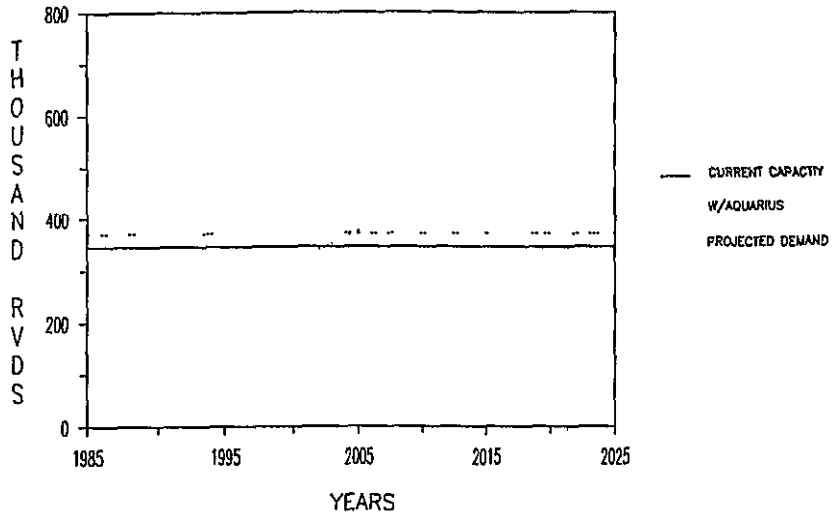
Twelve other benchmarks were developed that were variations of the above. These benchmark levels examined impacts and costs of the various constraints or objectives. They are described in detail in the EIS, Appendix B, Section VI.

D. RESOURCE SUMMARIES

1. Developed Recreation

Developed campgrounds and picnic facilities provide capacity (supply) for about 345,000 recreation visitor days (RVD's) annually. Demand for this type of recreation as indicated by estimated use was 166,200 visitor days in 1980. Some additional capacity will be needed in the Aquarius area on the Canyon District to meet demand after the year 2005. This development will increase capacity to about 369,000 visitor days. Figure V-1 shows the current capacity, the capacity including development of Aquarius, and the projected demand.

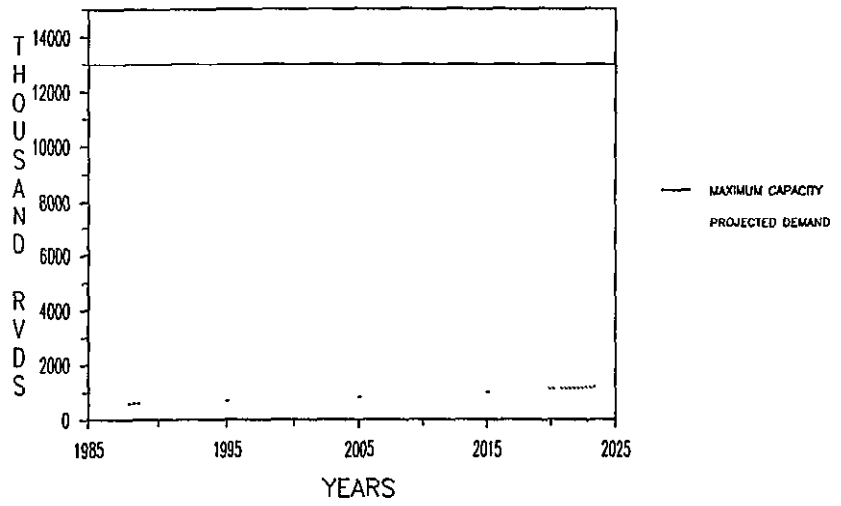
FIG V-1 DEVELOPED RECREATION



2. Roaded Natural Recreation

Dispersed recreation in a roaded setting includes hunting, fishing, firewood cutting, berry picking, camping at unimproved sites or just driving through the Forest. Estimated use in 1980 was about 522,700 RVD's. Potential capacity for this type of recreation exceeds projected demand for the next 15 decades. Figure V-2 shows maximum capacity and projected demand of roaded natural recreation.

FIG V-2 ROADED NATURAL RECREATION

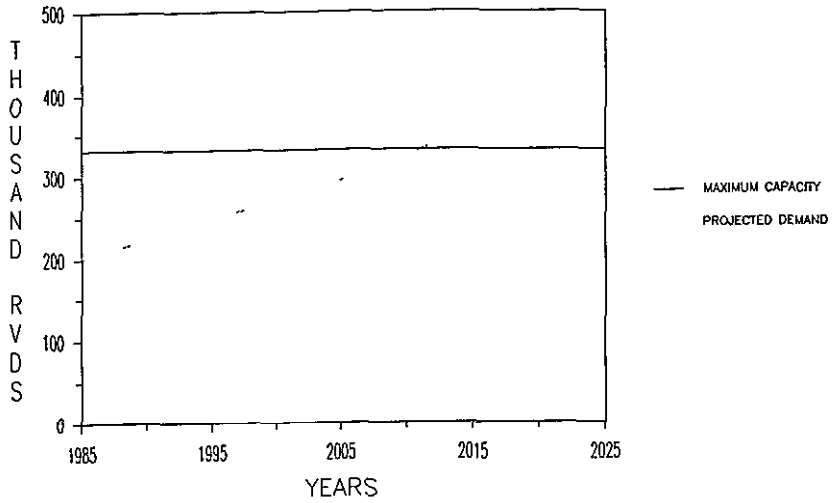


3. Semiprimitive Recreation

Dispersed recreation in a nonwilderness, semiprimitive setting totaled 188,300 RVD's in 1980. The Forest has 950,311 acres of inventoried roadless areas which includes approximately 558,000 acres that currently provide opportunities for semiprimitive recreation. The total capacity of these areas is 332,000 RVD's/year. Use projections will reach capacity about the year 2010.

Figure V-3 shows the maximum capacity of the 558,000 acres to produce semiprimitive recreation and the projected demand.

FIG V-3 SEMIPRIMITIVE RECREATION



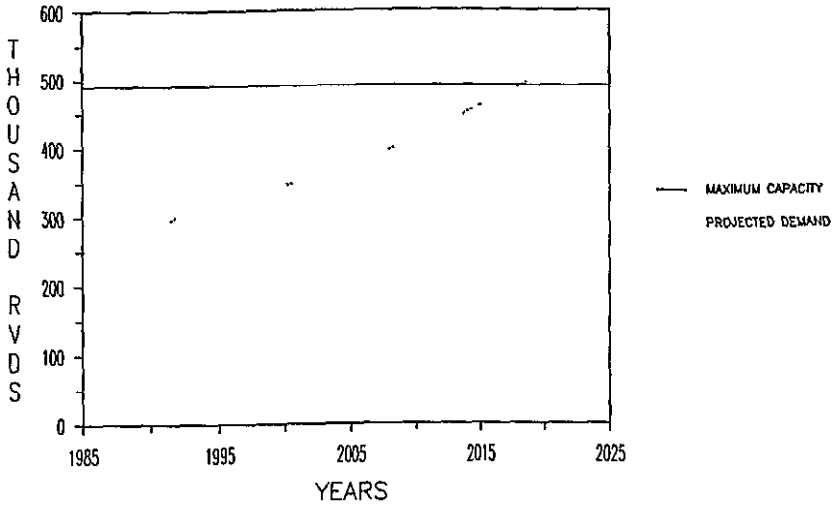
4. Wilderness

Wilderness use in 1980 was approximately 46,700 RVD's in the existing 259,165 acre Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

The 950,311 acres of inventoried roadless areas in the Clearwater also have potential to provide a wilderness experience if they were designated as such. The total capacity for the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and inventoried roadless areas is 490,000 RVD's/year. Projected use would reach capacity by about the year 2020.

Figure V-4 shows the maximum capacity and projected demand for wilderness recreation.

FIG V-4 WILDERNESS RECREATION

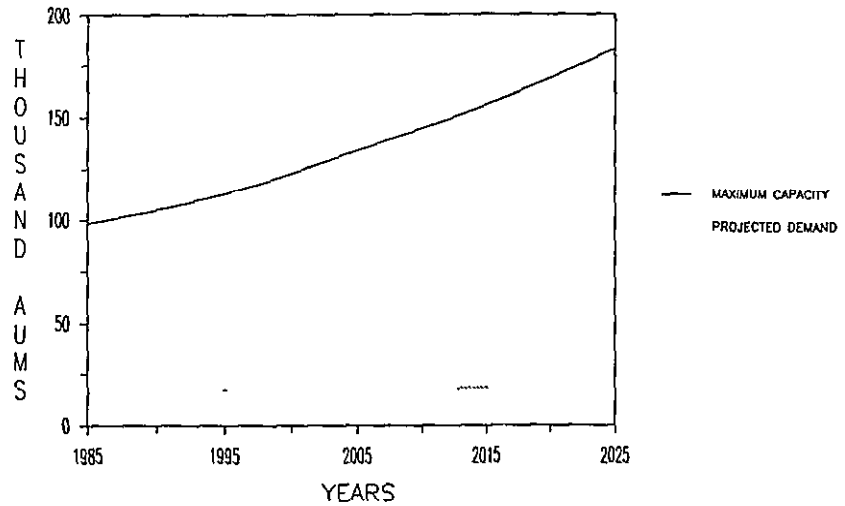


5. Livestock Forage

Current grazing is about 16,000 animal unit months (AUM's). All of the grazing allotments are not fully utilized at present. Range conditions and recent economic conditions have forced permittees to discontinue use on some of the Forest's more remote and short-season allotments. The Forest has been able to find substitute areas which are more accessible to base operations for some of these permittees. It is expected that this trend will continue with the demand for livestock forage on the more accessible portions of the Forest remaining high, while back-country forage will be designated to other uses. In all but the Minimum Level Benchmark, the potential exists to increase forage production by taking advantage of transitory forage created through timber harvest.

Figure V-5 illustrates the maximum capacity and projected demand for livestock forage.

FIG V-5. LIVESTOCK RANGE



6. Wildlife

a. Elk

Because elk is the primary big-game indicator species, opportunities for change are directed to that species. The Forest had an elk population of about 13,500 animals in 1980. The Idaho Fish and Game Department's goal for the Clearwater by 1990 is 19,900 elk.

The average potential for elk on winter range is 22,836 elk annually. The potential average on summer range is 31,000 elk. Thus winter range is currently the limiting factor. However, in later periods, summer range will become limiting if more and more of the roadless areas are accessed for timber production.

Over the next 15 decades, cutting timber on the winter range will produce more potential elk forage than prescribed burning. Burning will produce more elk forage in decade one, but by decades three and four forage production that results from timber cutting in decade one will produce three times as much elk forage as burning. The elk numbers on winter range averaged 22,836 elk annually for 15 decades. However, in decades one to three the elk numbers only averaged 13,460 elk. (See Figure V-6.) As a result, another FORPLAN run was made to maximize winter potential in decades one to five only. (See Figure V-7.) This run resulted in a slight decrease in the average potential winter range for 15 decades (i.e., 22,020 elk) but in decades one to three the average potential increased to 30,612 elk. This could be accomplished by burning more winter range (i.e., 42,000 acres vs 16,770 acres) and scheduling more timber harvest in the early decades.

Very little timber harvest would occur on the roadless summer range to provide habitat for the 31,000 potential elk. This is based on the philosophy of the less disturbance the elk receive the more elk the Forest will be able to produce.

FIG V-6 MAXIMUM ELK WINTER RANGE
FOR 15 DECADES

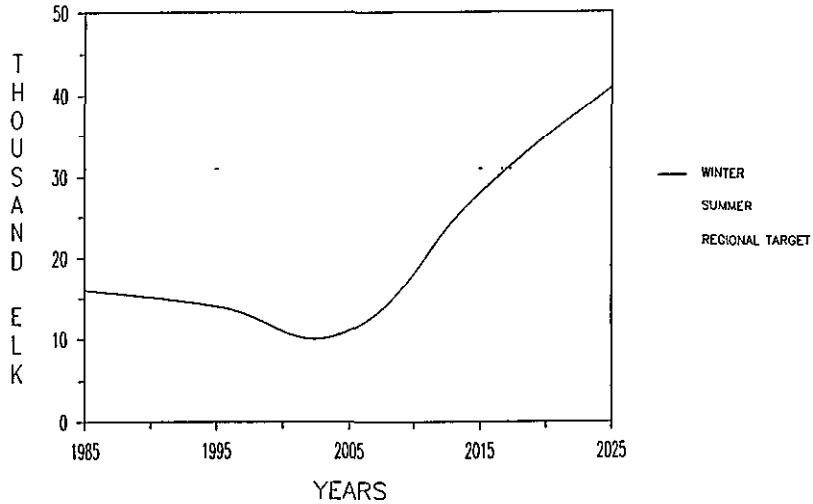
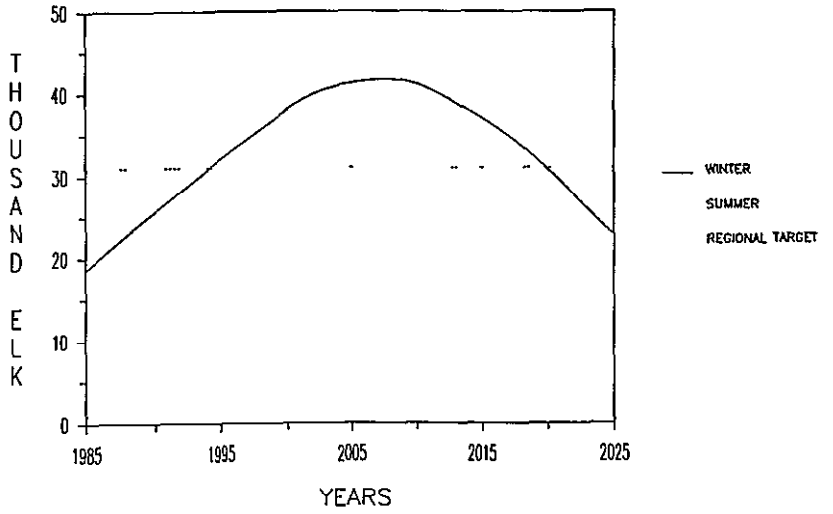


FIG V-7 MAXIMUM ELK WINTER RANGE
FOR 5 DECADES



b. Old-Growth Dependent Species

The benchmark analysis indicated that old-growth stands exist in quantities sufficient to maintain viable populations of old-growth dependent wildlife species in each decade of the planning horizon.

c. Threatened and Endangered

The gray wolf is listed as an endangered species in the Clearwater Forest. The Forest does contain occupied habitat although populations are small, and little information is known.

All benchmarks were designed to support a recovered population of 10 wolves, which is the goal assigned in the Northern Regional Guide. However under more intensive evaluation it was found that certain nontimber prescriptions (M5 and M6) do not consistently provide gray wolf habitat. (See EIS, Appendix B, Section VI.) The Clearwater is recognized as having habitat with a very high potential for recovery of the gray wolf because of the large, available roadless areas. Security or solitude, another major component of wolf habitat requirements, may not be available to fully meet the recovery objective in some high development alternatives without incurring additional costs.

Although the grizzly bear is listed as a threatened species, the Clearwater is not recognized as having any occupied grizzly bear habitat that is necessary for the recovery of the species. The entire Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and other areas known as the Selway-Bitterroot ecosystem may have potential to provide grizzly bear habitat.

The bald eagle is also an endangered species found in the Forest. Although they have been observed along the larger streams, to date no nest has been located.

The Forest has no known presence of other threatened or endangered wildlife or plant species, and the benchmark analysis did not reveal any situation which

would require additional constraints to maintain viable populations of other wildlife species.

7. Fisheries

The Forest contains anadromous steelhead trout and spring chinook salmon and a resident fishery with the westslope cutthroat trout being the most important. The biological potential for wild fish production is estimated at 717,500 anadromous smolts and 598,400 resident fish. The Forest has about 714 miles of stream habitat available for anadromous fish production. An additional 4,304 miles is available for resident fish production only. (See planning record: Background Paper Fisheries Resources Analysis of the Management Situation, Clearwater National Forest.)

The potential fish habitat productivity is affected by the amount of sediment produced by each benchmark. The benchmark analysis was designed to show the effect of a sediment constraints that maintained soil productivity and watershed balance. It was not intended to consider the beneficial uses of the water. Additional sediment constraints were necessary to meet potential fishery habitat objectives when formulating alternatives.

The demand for anadromous fish production is a complex interaction of Federal, State, local, and Indian Tribal interests which includes recreational and cultural experiences (fishing), ecological preservation, and commercial products. Use projections show that resident sport fishing will increase 18 percent during the next decade and 51 percent during the next 50 years (Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, 1975). An opportunity exists to increase anadromous fish populations when downstream mortalities are corrected.

Figure V-8 illustrates the maximum and minimum populations of resident fisheries in the Clearwater drainages. Figure V-9 shows the same information for anadromous fisheries.

FIG V-8 RESIDENT FISH

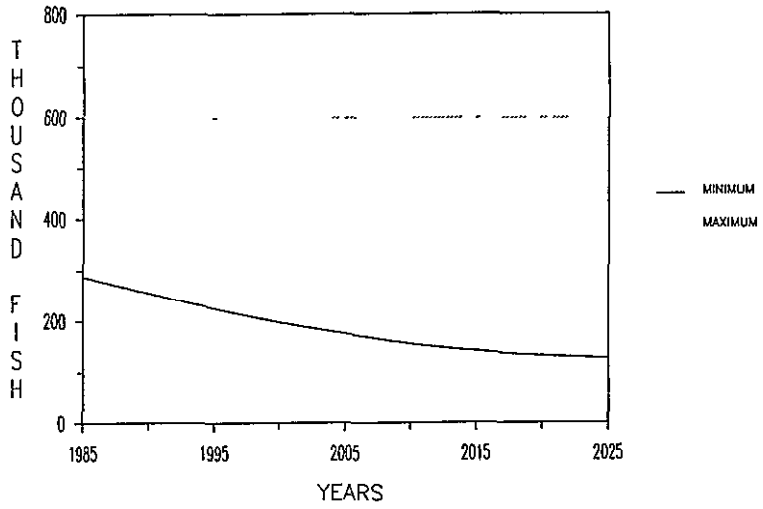
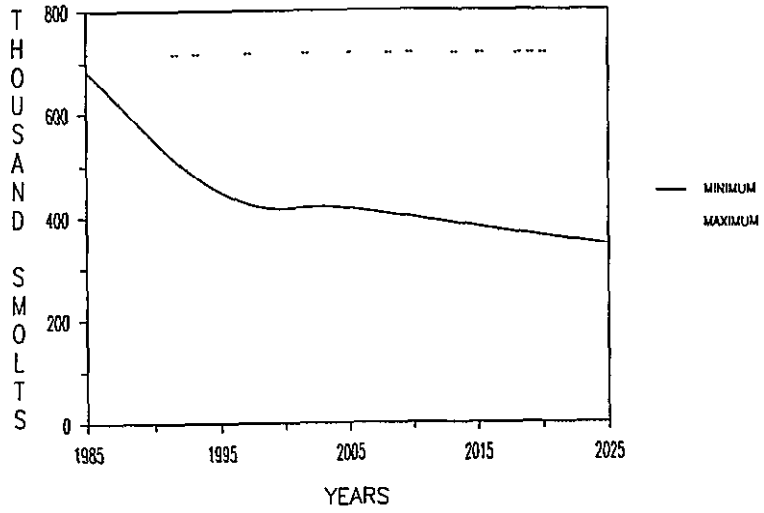


FIG V-9 ANADROMOUS SMOLTS



8. Timber

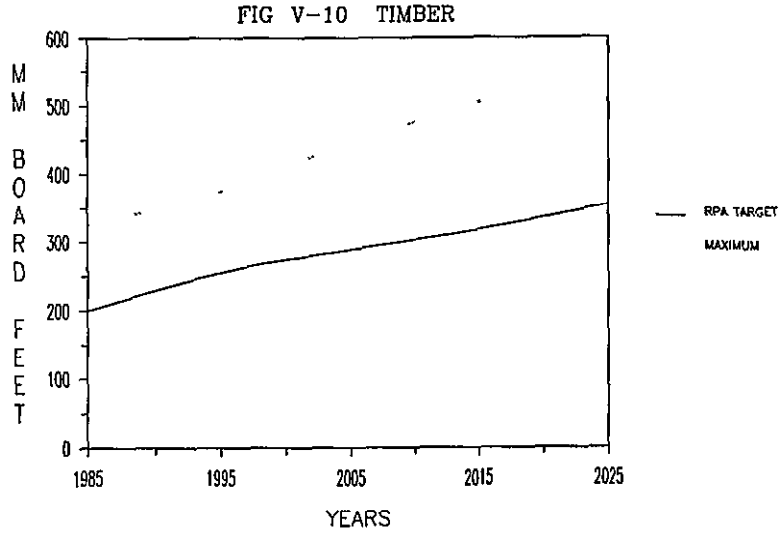
The Maximum Timber Benchmark has a base harvest schedule of 326 MMBF annually in the first decade. This rises to 549 MMBF in the fifth decade and to 640 MMBF in the tenth decade. The long-term sustained yield is 596 MMBF. This amount of timber production is well above existing and projected high Resource Planning Act (RPA) levels of 200 MMBF/yr in the first decade to 355 MMBF/yr in the fifth decade. (See Figure V-10.) Currently, the annual average timber harvest is 170 MMBF (based on 1971-1980). The present sawmill capacity in the local area is 478 MMBF. Mills outside of the local area have not purchased any significant amount of timber from the Forest.

Opportunities exist to shift timber harvest from areas currently roaded to lands that have been unroaded or require harvest systems not previously available.

Tentatively suitable timberland is 1,336,074 acres (See EIS, Appendix B, Section V). Lands suitable for timber production range from no acres in the Minimum Level Benchmark to a maximum of 1,285,283 acres in the Maximum Timber Benchmark.

Figure V-10 illustrates the maximum and RPA target levels for timber production.

FIG V-10 TIMBER



9. Present Net Value

The Maximum Present Net Value Benchmark, PS2, increases PNV by 21 percent over the current direction (Alternative A).

10. Social

The Clearwater has an opportunity to increase potential employment opportunities through increased resource outputs. Unemployment within the Forest impact areas has been above the state wide average for the 5-year period from 1975-1980. The Clearwater Forest directly and indirectly was responsible for providing approximately 3,038 private-sector jobs in 1980. The Maximum PNV Benchmark has the potential to increase employment by almost 2,000 jobs, assuming available markets for all products. Since unemployment estimates remain high within the impact area, any additional jobs would be looked at favorably.

11. Minerals

The potential exists to increase minerals-related activity by providing greater access and by promoting orderly minerals exploration and development. Current mineral cases are approximately 265 per year. This number is expected to slowly increase as a result of: higher gold and silver prices, increased access and exploration and more efficient mining equipment.

Increased roading in presently unroaded areas will increase access for exploration, but is not likely to result in a rash of discoveries and development as most areas of high mineral potential appear to coincide with areas already roaded.

Currently, there are close to 2,000 placer and lode mining claims in the Forest and several active small-scale placer and lode mines. (See Table J-2, Active Mineral Operations, in Appendix J.) The Forest has 400 acres of private outstanding mineral rights and 3,400 acres of private reserved mineral rights. There are also 935 acres of Federal reserved mineral rights within the administrative boundary of the Forest. (See Table J-3, Outstanding and Reserved Mineral Rights, in Appendix J.)

Chapter VI

Glossary

VI. GLOSSARY

A

ACCESS	See public access.
ACTIVITY	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and range land outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
ACTIVITY FUELS	Debris generated by a Forest activity that increases fire potential such a firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction.
ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES	Those facilities, such as Ranger Stations, work centers and cabins, which are used by the Forest Service in the management of the National Forest.
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	The biological and physical environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.
ALLOTMENT	See range allotment.
ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY	The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity".
ALTERNATIVE	A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects.
AMENITY VALUES	Resource use for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.
ANADROMOUS FISH	Fish which spend much of their adult life in the ocean, returning to inland waters to spawn; e.g., salmon, steelhead.
ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION	A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.
ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM)	The quantity of forage required by the equivalent of a 1000 lb. mature cow for one month.

ANNUAL FOREST PROGRAM	The summary or aggregation of all projects for a given year that, for a given level of funding, make up an integrated (multifunctional) course of action on a Forest planning area.
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM	A stream channel, lake or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.
ARTERIAL ROADS	Roads comprising the basic access network for National Forest System administrative and management activities. These roads serve all resources to a substantial extent, and maintenance is not normally determined by the activities of any one resource. They provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standards are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than by a specific resource management service. Usually they are developed and operated for long term land and resource management purposes and constant service.
ASPECT	The compass direction toward which the slope of a land surface faces.
ASSESSMENT	The Renewable Resource Assessment required by the Resource Planning Act.
AVAILABLE FOREST LAND	Land that has not been legislatively or administratively withdrawn from timber production by the Secretary of Agriculture or Forest Service Chief.
AUM	See animal unit month.
AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT	The volume of timber harvested in a decade, divided by 10.

B

BASE SALE SCHEDULE	The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.
BELOW COST SALES	A timber sale where timber receipts do not cover all sale related costs.
BENCHMARK	Reference points that define the bounds within which feasible management alternatives can be developed. Benchmarks may be defined by resource output or economic measures.

BENEFICIAL USES	Any use(s) that are provided by the water resource. This can include such things as hydro-power irrigation, domestic use, fish habitat, etc. Fish habitat is the key beneficial use on the Clearwater Forest. Anadromous and cold-water (resident) fish are the two groups of fish included in the use.
BENEFIT-COST RATIO	Measure of economic efficiency, computed by dividing total discounted primary benefits by total discounted economic costs.
BENEFIT (VALUE)	Inclusive terms to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project or program expressed in monetary or nonmonetary terms.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)	The set of practices in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met. BMP's can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the States. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning team for application Forestwide. Both of these kinds of BMP's are included in the Forest Plan as Forest-wide Standards. A third kind are identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas; these are included as Management Area Standards in the appropriate management areas. A fourth kind, project level BMP's, are based on site specific evaluation and represent the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific area involved in the project. These project level BMP's can either supplement or replace the Forest Plan standards for specific projects.
BIG GAME	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
BIG-GAME SUMMER RANGE	Land used by big game during the summer months.
BIG-GAME WINTER RANGE	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.
BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	The maximum possible output of a given resource limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
BIOLOGICAL GROWTH POTENTIAL	The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand.
BOARD FOOT	A unit of measurement represented by a board one foot square and one inch thick.
BOUNDARY AREA	That area perpendicular to the established or proposed wilderness boundary that is defined by natural barriers.

BROADCAST BURN — Allowing a controlled fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries, for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both.

BOARD FOOT/ CUBIC FOOT CONVERSION — The mathematical ratio of the board feet contained in one cubic foot of timber. This ratio varies with tree species, diameter, height and form factors.

BROWSE — Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big game animals for food.

C

CANOPY — The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

CAPABILITY — The potential of an area of land and or water to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under a specified set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT — Investment in facilities such as roads and structures with specially-appropriated funds.

CARRYING CAPACITY — 1 (recreation): the amount of recreational use an area can sustain without deterioration of site quality; 2 (wildlife): the maximum number of animals an area can support during a given period of the year; 3 (range): the maximum stocking rate possible without damaging the vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production.

CAVITY — A hollow in a tree that is used by birds or mammals for roosting and reproduction.

CFR — Code of Federal Regulations.

CHANNEL TYPE — A broad class of stream reach defined by physical characteristics that generally describe how sediment will pass through or collect in the channel.

Type A: A relatively straight and steep (generally greater than 4 percent) reach that is usually structurally controlled with frequent low falls or cascades. This is a "high energy" segment

Type B: A moderate gradient (2 to 5 percent) reach that usually has developed into depositional material to some degree. The reach is partially confined by the adjacent slopes, but some degree of meandering may have developed. This is a "moderate energy" segment.

Type C: A low gradient (usually less than 3 percent) reach that is usually incised into alluvium. The reach is rarely confined and has well developed meanders and floodplains. This type channel is typical in meadows. This is a "low energy" segment.

CLEARCUTTING — Harvesting of all trees in one cut. It prepares the area for a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as separate age class in planning. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding, or through planting or direct seeding.

CLOSURE — The administrative order that does not allow specified uses in designated areas or on Forest development roads or trails.

COLLECTOR ROADS — Roads constructed to serve two or more elements but which do not fit into the other two road categories (arterial or local). Construction costs of these facilities are prorated to the respective element served. These roads serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to a Forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from local Forest roads or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long term multi-resource service needs and travel efficiency. Forest collector roads are operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND (SUITABLE TIMBER LAND) — Land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood and (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service; (2) where existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity or watershed conditions; and (3) where existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be obtained within years after final harvesting.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALES — The selling of timber from National Forest lands for the economic gain of the party removing and marketing the trees.

COMMODITIES — Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range forage and minerals.

COMMON MATERIALS — See minerals, common variety.

CONDITION CLASS	A descriptive category of the existing tree vegetation as it relates to size, stocking and age.
CONFINE	To restrict a fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire, during the fire, or in an escaped fire situation analysis. Surveillance may be appropriate when the fire will be self-confined with a defined perimeter.
CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED AREAS	Areas established by Congressional legislation, such as National Wildernesses, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas.
CONSTRAINT	A confinement or restriction on the range of permissible choices.
CONTAIN	To surround a fire and any spot fires with control line, as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predictable conditions.
CONTROL	To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires, and any interior islands to be saved; burn out any unburned areas adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under forseeable conditions.
CORRIDOR (UTILITY CORRIDOR)	A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.
COST	The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical or environmental in nature.
COST EFFICIENCY	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs, including environmental, economic, or social impacts, are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specific levels in the least cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates of return may be appropriate.
COST-SHARE	Refers to the process of cooperating in the joint development of a road system. The document executed through this process, called "Road Right-of-Way Construction and Use Agreement," specifies the terms of developing the transportation system for a specified land area.
COVER/FORAGE RATIO	The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.)
CUBIC FOOT	The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot.

CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (CMAI)	The point at which the volume increment for a tree or stand of trees has achieved it's highest mean value. Mean annual increment is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in the Forest Plan. The CMAI is calculated by dividing the attained growth (volume) by it's corresponding age.
CULTURAL RESOURCES	The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation.

D

DEFICIT TIMBER SALES	A timber sale that has an appraised value that would produce less than a standard profit and risk margin for an average operator as estimated by the Forest Service appraisal system.
DEMAND	The amount of output that users are willing to take at a specific price, time period, and conditions of sale.
DEVELOPED RECREATION	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreational opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES	Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, i.e., campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming areas.
DISCOVERY	When minerals have been found and there is evidence of such a character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of labor and money, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine.
DISPERSED RECREATION	That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurs outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment i.e., hunting, backpacking and berry picking.
DIVERSITY	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

E

ECOSYSTEM	A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (for example; a marsh, or a lake.)

EFFECTS	Physical, biological, social and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from achievement of outputs. Effects can be direct, indirect and cumulative.
EFFICIENCY, ECONOMIC	The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) and effects when all costs and benefits that can be identified and valued are included in the computations. Economic efficiency is usually measured using present net value, though use of benefit-cost ratios and rates-of-return may sometimes be appropriate.
ELK HIDING COVER	Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.
ELK SECURITY COVER (EFFECTIVE ELK SECURITY COVER)	Elk hiding cover modified by open roads. The greater the density of open roads within an area, the less effective is the hiding cover in providing security for elk.
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Any species, plant or animal, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its' range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long-term environmental effects which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (1) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare and environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. (2) Aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary. (3) Facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, DRAFT (DEIS)	A detailed written statement as required by Sec. 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act.
EROSION	The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water or ice and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
ESCAPEMENT	The number of adult anadromous fish escaping past commercial and recreational harvest fisheries and other sources of mortality, to upstream spawning areas.

EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT — The application of a combination of actions that result in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged Forests are characterized by a distribution of the stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the Forest area. The difference in ages between trees forming the main canopy level of the stand does not usually exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Cutting methods include clearcutting, shelterwood cutting, and seed tree cutting.

EXTRACTIVE USE — Use of natural resources that removes them from their natural setting.

F

FAMILY UNIT — A camp or picnic spot with table, fireplace, tent pad, and parking spot.

FLOOD PLAIN — The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

FORAGE — All browse and nonwoody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.

FORB — Any herbaceous plant other than true grasses, sedges or rushes.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974 — An act of Congress which requires the assessment of the Nation's renewable resources and the periodic development of a national renewable resources program. It also requires the development, maintenance and, as appropriate, revision of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System (e.g. National Forest).

FOREST LAND — Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved constructed roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.

The term "occupied" when used to define forest land, will be measured by canopy cover of live forest trees at maturity. The minimum area for classification of forest land will be 1 acre or greater. Unimproved roads, trails, stream and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet in width.

FOREST LOCAL ROADS	Roads constructed and maintained for, and frequented by, the activities of a given resource element. Some uses may be made by other element activities, but normally maintenance is not affected by such use. These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard usually are determined by the requirement of a specific resource activity rather than by travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
FOREST SUPERVISOR	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service Administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the Forests within a State.
FOREST SYSTEM ROAD	A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and developments of it's resources.
FORESTWIDE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forestwide management guidelines apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.
FSH	Forest Service Handbook.
FSM	Forest Service Manual.
FUELS	Include both living plants; dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning.
FUELS MANAGEMENT	Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
FUELS TREATMENT	The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce the fire hazard.
FULL BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	The actual potential of the habitat of a stream system or a specific reach within a stream system. It is a function of the physical characteristics of the stream and its watershed. Each system has its own inherent or natural potential.
FULL SERVICE MANAGEMENT	The administration, operation and maintenance of developed recreational sites to established standards with the objective to provide a pleasant experience for the visitor and exceed the minimum health and safety needs of the visitors.

FUNCTIONAL (BASIC)	Maximum temporary reduction of water quality that will continue to maintain the stability, equilibrium, and function (physical and biologic) of a tributary stream relative to its local, downstream, and parent stream beneficial uses; and where water quality and stream conditions are fully recoverable in time. This standard is applicable to all streams and may be more limiting than the standards listed below that apply to fish habitat

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G

GAME SPECIES	Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fisherman under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.
GOAL	A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.
GOODS AND SERVICES	The various outputs, including onsite uses, produced by Forest and rangeland renewable resources.
GRAZING ALLOTMENT	See range allotment.
GROUP SELECTION CUTTING	A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-aged stands by the removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species composition in remaining stands.
GUIDELINE	See standard and guideline.

H

HABITAT TYPE	An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.
HIDING COVER	Trees of sufficient size and density to conceal animals from view at 300 feet.
HIGH FISHABLE	A water quality/fishery objective which is defined as the maximum short-term reduction of water quality that is still likely to maintain a fish habitat potential that can support an excellent fishery relative to the stream system's natural potential, and that will provide the capability for essentially full habitat recovery over time.

Maximum short-term sediment loading that is not likely to cause more than a 20 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for the appropriate fish indicator species. Threshold levels of sediment should not be exceeded for more than 10 out of 30 years.

I

INDICATOR SPECIES	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish including those that are socially or economically important.
INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION HARVEST	A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-age stands by the removal of selected trees from specified age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand.
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategy includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resource values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.
INTER-DISCIPLINARY TEAM (ID TEAM)	A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.
INTERMEDIATE HARVEST	Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.
INTERMITTENT STREAM	A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.
INTERPRETATIVE SERVICES	Visitor information services designed to inform and educate Forest visitors improving their understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of National Forest resources.

INVENTORY DATA	Recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations on Forest resources such as soil, water, timber, wildlife, range, geology, minerals, and recreation which was used to determine the capability and opportunity of the Forest to be managed for those resources.
ISSUE	See public issue.

K

"KEY REACHES" OF WATERSHED SYSTEM	A representative stream segment that can be expected to be sensitive to water resource changes and which adequately reflects the effects of management of the stream channel, the water, and their beneficial uses.
KEY SUMMER RANGE	An area that is potentially capable of supporting big game during the summer use period.

L

LAND EXCHANGE	The conveyance of non-Federal Land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.
LANDTYPE	An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses. Properties of soils, landform, natural vegetation and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use.
LANDTYPE GROUP	A logical grouping of landtypes that facilitate resource planning.
LEASABLE MINERALS	See minerals, leasable.
LEVEL I FIRE ANALYSIS	General fire management analysis to provide historical information that assists the interdisciplinary team in the analysis of the management situation and formulation of alternatives for the Forest Plan.
LEVEL II FIRE ANALYSIS	An analytical process which guides the implementation of fire management activities of the Forest Plan.
LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC)	A process described by Stankey, et. al., in The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning, that provide a framework for determining the range of social and resource conditions acceptable in wilderness settings to ensure that a diversity of high quality wilderness recreational opportunities is provided. It focuses on limiting change to resources that, if

overused, would degrade the wilderness experience, and defines opportunities for various levels of contact with the natural scene. The concept recognizes that an area's ability to accommodate use depends on several variables, including the intensity of management, visitor behavior, timing or season of use, and elevation and habitat of the specific sites involved.

LINEAR PROGRAMMING — A mathematical method used to determine the optimal distribution of limited resources between competing demands when both the objective (e.g., profit or cost) and the restrictions on its attainment are expressible as a system of linear equalities or inequalities (e.g., y=a+bx).

LOCAL ROADS — See Forest local roads.

LOCATABLE MINERALS — See minerals locatable.

LODE — A fissure in the country rock filled with mineral; a tabular-shaped deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. A lode may also include several veins spaced closely together so that they may be mined as a unit.

LOESS — A uniform and unstratified fine sand or silt transported by wind.

LONG-TERM SUSTAINED YIELD (LTSY) — The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specified intensity of management consistent with multiple use objectives

LOW FISHABLE — A water quality/fishery objective which is defined as the maximum short-term reduction of water quality that is still likely to maintain a fish habitat potential that can support at least a minimal harvestable surplus relative to the stream's potential, and that will provide the capability for some significant habitat recovery over time.

Maximum short-term sediment loading that is not likely to cause more than a 47 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for steelhead; or more than a 36 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for cutthroat. Threshold levels of sediment should not be exceeded for more than 20 out of 30 years.

M

M — Thousand

MM — Million

M AUM — Thousand Animal Unit Months.

MBF — Thousand board feet.

MMBF	Million board feet.
MMCF	Million cubic feet.
MAINLINE TRAIL	A trail constructed to standards which permit easy travel requiring limited skill and presenting little challenge to travel by the permitted user. Intended function is to provide the primary route of access to and or through an extensive area of land. Normally will provide access to secondary and way trails branching off to access specific attractions or portions of the larger area served by the mainline trail.
MANAGEMENT ACTION	Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.
MANAGEMENT AREA	An aggregation of capability areas which have common management direction and may be noncontiguous in the Forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.
MANAGEMENT CONCERN	An issue, problem, or a condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.
MANAGEMENT EFFECTS	Physical, biological, social and economic responses to management practices.
MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS	A management practice or combination of management practices designed to stress production of a particular type of output or mix of outputs.
MANAGEMENT INTENSITY	A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.
MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY	A statement of general actions, measures, or treatments that address a public issue or management concern.
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	See standard and guideline.

MARKET VALUE	The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.
MATURE TIMBER	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are at their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.
MAXIMUM RESOURCE POTENTIAL	The maximum possible output of a given resource limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT	The total volume increase in a tree or stand of trees up to a given age, divided by that age.
MINERAL DEPOSIT	A mass of naturally occurring minerals that may or may not have economic value.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	The preparation of a proven mineral deposit for mining.
MINERAL ENTRY	The filing of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also the filing for a mill site on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals.
MINERAL EXPLORATION	The work of investigating a mineral deposit to determine by geological surveys, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, boreholes, pits and underground workings if it is feasible to mine. Exploration is undertaken to gain knowledge of the size, shape, position, characteristics and value of the deposit.
MINERAL PRODUCTION	The planned, profitable extraction of a mineral deposit.
MINERAL WITHDRAWAL	A formal designation by the Secretary of Interior which precludes entry or disposal of mineral commodities under the mining and/or mineral leasing laws.
MINERALS, COMMON VARIETY	Deposits of sand, stone, gravel, etc. of widespread occurrence and not having distinct or special value. These deposits are used generally for construction and decorative purposes and are disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947.
MINERALS, LEASABLE	Those minerals which are disposed of under authority of the various mineral leasing acts. Minerals include coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale,sulfur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.
MINERALS, LOCATABLE	Those minerals which are disposed of under the general mining laws. Included are minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper which are not classed as leasable or salable.

MINIMUM MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (MMR)

Standards for resource protection, vegetative manipulation, silviculturist practices, even-aged management, riparian areas, soil and water and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives (see 36 CFR 219.27).

MINIMUM VIABLE

A water quality/fishery objective which is defined as the maximum short-term reduction of water quality that is still likely to maintain a fish habitat potential that can support at least a viable fish population, and that will provide the capability for some significant habitat recovery over time.

Maximum short-term sediment loading that is not likely to cause more than a 66 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for steelhead, or more than 48 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for cutthroat. Threshold levels of sediment should not be exceeded for more than 20 out of 30 years.

MINING

The process or business of extracting minerals, or Ore, from a mine.

MINING CLAIMS

A geographic area of the public lands held under the general mining laws in which the right of exclusive possession is vested in the locator of a valuable mineral deposit. Includes lode claims, placer claims, mill sites and tunnel sites.

MITIGATE

To lessen the severity.

MITIGATION

Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

MODERATE FISHABLE

A water quality/fishery objective which is defined as the maximum short-term reduction of water quality that is still likely to maintain a fish habitat potential that can support at least a moderate harvestable surplus relative to the stream system's natural potential, and that will provide the capability for significant habitat recovery over time.

Maximum short-term sediment loading that is not likely to cause more than a 30 percent reduction from full biological potential of the habitat for the appropriate fish indicator species. Threshold levels of sediment should not be exceeded for more than 10 out of 30 years.

MODIFICATION (VQO)

See visual quality objective (VQO).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE	A species of Bark Beetle that spends the major portion of their life cycle in a tree's cambium layer. Through a combination of the insect feeding on the cambium layer and the introduction of fungi which stop the resin flow, the tree is girdled and killed.
MULTIPLE USE	The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

N

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)	An act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.
NATIONAL FOREST LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	The planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple use land management in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade man's psychological welfare.
NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (NFMA)	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Range-land Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	All national forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, all national forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the national grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III.
NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS	Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and State significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.
NEPA	See National Environmental Policy Act.
NFMA	See National Forest Management Act.
NET PUBLIC BENEFITS	An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
NO EFFECT	A water quality/fishery objective which is defined as no sustained, measurable adverse changes over time due to management-caused effects on turbidity, temperature, substrate composition, chemical quality; or physical loss or degradation of existing fish habitat potential (i.e., "threshold" levels of sediment should not be exceeded).
NONDECLINING FLOW	The principle that the quantity of timber planned for sale or harvest for any future decade must be equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.
NONDECLINING YIELD	See nondeclining flow.
NONEXTRACTIVE USE	Use which does not remove a resource from its natural setting.
NONGAME	Species of animals which are not managed as a sport hunting resource.

NONINTER-CHANGEABLE COMPONENT	Noninterchangeable Components (NICS) are defined increments of the suitable land base and their contribution to the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that are established to meet Forest plan objectives. NICS are identified as parcels of land and the type of timber thereon which are differentiated for the purpose of Forest plan implementation. The total ASQ is derived from the sum of the timber volumes from all NICS. The NICS cannot be substituted for each other in the timber sale program. Some conditions which may characterize a particular NIC are: (1) species marketability; (2) dead or live timber; (3) timber size class; and (4) operability.
NONSTOCKED	A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives.

O

OBJECTIVE	A concise time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning, to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV)	Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e.g., motorbikes, four-wheel drives, and snowmobiles.
OLD GROWTH TIMBER	See over-mature timber and Appendix H.
OPTIMUM	The greatest level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social and economically sound conditions.
ORE	A mineral deposit that can be mined at a profit under existing economic conditions. See discovery.
OUTPUT	A good, service, or on-site use that is produced from forest and rangeland resources. Definitions of Forest and rangeland output definitions, codes and units measure are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11). Examples are: X06-Softwood Sawtimber Production - MBF; X80-Increased Water Yield - Acre Feet; W01-Primitive Recreation Use - RVD's.
OVER-MATURE TIMBER	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are past their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes expressed as height, diameter and volume growth.
OVERSTORY	That uppermost canopy of the forest when there is more than one level of vegetation.

P

PARTIAL RETENTION (VQO)	See visual quality objective (VQO).
PATENTED MINING CLAIM	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and is land over which the United States has no property rights, except as may be reserved in the patent. After a mining claim is patented, the owner does not have to comply with requirements of the General Mining Law or implementing regulations.
PERENNIAL STREAMS	Streams that flow continuously throughout most years.
PERMITTED GRAZING	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
PERSON YEAR (WORK YEAR)	A person year equals 2,087 hours of work time. A person year may be one person working yearlong or several persons filling seasonal positions.
PEST	(1) Any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, parasitic plant; (2) any other form of plant or animal life; or (3) any noninfectious disease such as air pollution and environmental stress that is or has the potential of creating unacceptable adverse impacts on resources or the environment
PESTICIDE	(1) Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest, or (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
PLACER DEPOSIT	A mass of gravel, sand or similar material resulting from the crumbling and erosion of solid rocks and containing particles of gold, platinum, tin or other valuable minerals that have been derived from rocks or veins.
PLANNING AREA	The area of the National Forest System covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.
PLANNING CRITERIA	Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.
PLANNING HORIZON	The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions.
PLANNING PERIOD	One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects and benefits.

PLANNING RECORDS	Documents and files that contain detailed information and decisions made in developing the Forest Plan. Available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.
PLAN OF OPERATION	A description of a proposed mining operation containing: kind of operation; how it will be conducted; proposed roads or access routes and transportation; time period during which the proposed activities will take place; use of mechanized equipment; description of mining method; and other information required by 36 CFR 228.4 part (c). The plan of operations must be approved by the authorized forest officer before any operations are conducted.
PNV	See present net value.
POLICY	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.
POTENTIALLY (TENTATIVELY) SUITABLE LAND	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that ensures timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be restocked (CFR 219.14); and which is available for timber management.
PRACTICE	See management practice.
PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING	The selective felling, deadening, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.
PREDATOR	One that preys, destroys, or devours - usually an animal that lives by preying on other animals.
PRESCRIBED BURNING	The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions as allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives (i.e., silviculture, wildlife management, etc.).
PRESCRIBED FIRE	A fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish planned objectives in strict compliance with an approved plan and the conditions under which the burning takes place and the expected results are specific, predictable, and measurable.
PRESCRIPTION	See management prescription.
PRESENT NET VALUE (PNV)	The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary value or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.

PRESERVATION (VQO) — See visual quality objectives (VQO).

PRESUPPRESSION — Activities required in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action. Includes (1) recruiting and training fire forces; (2) planning and organizing attack methods; (3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment; and (4) maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program.

PRICED OUTPUTS — Resource outputs that have market or assigned dollar values.

PRIMITIVE RECREATION SETTING — A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes an essentially unmodified natural environment of a size or remoteness that provide significant opportunity for isolation from the signs and sounds of man and a feeling of vastness of scale. Visitors have opportunity to be part of the natural environment, encounter a high degree of challenge and use a maximum of outdoor skills but have minimum opportunity for social interaction.

PRIMITIVE ROADS — Roads that came into existence with little regard for grade or drainage control, or were abandoned facilities from some prior use. They are sometimes created merely by repeated driving over an area. Such roads are rarely, if ever, maintained and then only by users. These roads are single lane, usually with native surfacing, and sometimes passable with four-wheel drive vehicles only, especially in wet weather.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL — The capability of the land or water to produce life-sustaining features (forage, cover, aquatics).

PRODUCTIVITY — See site productivity.

PROGNOSIS MODEL — A computer program designed to simulate the development of forest stands.

PROPOSED ACTION — In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.

PROSPECTING — The search for valuable minerals (generally by geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys).

PRUNING — The removal of live or dead branches from standing trees.

PUBLIC ACCESS — Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT — A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) Informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) Encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.

PUBLIC ISSUE — A subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.

Q

QUAD MAPS — Standard U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

R

RANGE ALLOTMENT — A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service.

RANGE, TRANSITORY — See transitory range.

RANGELAND — Land on which the climax vegetation (potential natural plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain forb and shrub communities. It also includes areas seeded to native or adapted introduced species that are managed like native vegetation.

RANGER DISTRICT — Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.

RARE II — See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.

REAL DOLLAR VALUE — A monetary value that compensates for inflation.

RECEIPTS — Money collected from timber stumpage, livestock grazing, campgrounds, special use permits, and oil and gas lease rentals and royalties, and returned to the federal treasury.

RECORD OF DECISION — A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.

RECREATION CAPACITY — The number of people that can take advantage of a recreational opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.

RECREATIONAL LIVESTOCK USE — The use of an area by animals, such as horses and mules, which are used primarily in conjunction with recreational activities.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES — The combination of recreational settings, activities, and experiences provided by the Forest.

RECREATION TYPES — Developed Recreation - The type of recreation that occurs where modifications (improvements) enhance opportunities and accommodate intensive recreational activities in a defined area.

Dispersed Recreation - That type of recreation that requires few if any improvements and may occur over a wide area. Activities such as hunting, fishing, berrypicking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, and snowmobiling, are included.

RECREATION VISITOR DAY (RVD) — One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).

REDUCED SERVICE MANAGEMENT — The administration, operation and maintenance of developed recreational sites to established standards with the objective to meet minimum health and safety needs of the visitor and keep the site open to public use.

REFORESTATION — The renewal of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means.

REGENERATION — The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop itself.

REGIONAL FORESTER — The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.

REGIONAL GUIDE — A document developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and established management standards and guidelines for National Forest System lands of a given Region to the Forests within a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.

REGULATED — The commercial forest land that is organized for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. The harvest of timber from this land is regulated to achieve multiple long range objectives, such as maintaining setting for recreational activities, rotating forage production areas and wildlife habitat, increasing water production yield, and increasing the growth and utilization of timber for the Nation's supply.

REGULATIONS — Refers to the Code of Federal Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES — Resources that are possible to use indefinitely, when the use rate does not exceed the ability to renew the supply. However, in the RPA program, the term is used to describe those matters within the scope of responsibilities and authorities of the Forest Service as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Consequently, the renewable resources include: timber, range, minerals, wildlife and fish, water, recreation, and wilderness.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT — An appraisal of the Nation's renewable resources that recognizes their vital importance and the necessity for long-term planning and associated program development. The Assessment meets the requirements of Section 3 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and includes analysis of present and anticipated uses, demands, and supplies of the renewable resources; a description of Forest Service programs and responsibilities; and a discussion of policy considerations, laws, and regulations.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES PROGRAM — The program for management and administration of the National Forest Service System, for Research, for Cooperative State and Private Forest Service programs, and for conduct of other Forest Service activities in accordance with Section 4 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

RESOURCE ELEMENT — A collection of activities from the various operating programs required to accomplish the Forest Service mission and which fulfill statutory or Executive requirements. There are seven resource elements: Recreation, Wilderness, Wildlife and Fish, Range, Timber, Water, and Minerals.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA — An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

RETENTION (VQO) — See visual quality objectives (VQO).

RIGHT-OF-WAY — Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.

RIPARIAN AREAS — Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that have direct relationships with the aquatic system. This includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal high water line of a stream channel, or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.

RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM

A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem. It is identified by soil characteristics and by distinctive vegetative communities that require free or unbounded water.

ROAD MAINTENANCE LEVELS

Road maintenance levels are as follows:

Level 1: Basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. The road is not normally open to traffic.

Level 2: Same basic maintenance as Level 1 plus logging out, brushing out, and restoring the road prism as necessary to provide passage. Route markers and regulation signs are in place and useable. Road is open for limited passage of traffic, which is usually administrative use, permitted use, and/or specialized traffic.

Level 3: Road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Road is open for public travel, but has low traffic volumes except during short periods of time (e.g. hunting season).

Level 4: At this level, more consideration is given to the comfort of the user. Road is usually surfaced with aggregate or is paved and is open for public travel.

Level 5: Safety and comfort are important considerations for these roads which are open to public traffic and generally receive fairly heavy use (100 Average Daily Traffic or more). Roads have an aggregate surface or are paved.

ROAD MANAGEMENT

The combination of both traffic and maintenance management operations. Traffic management is the continuous process of analyzing, controlling and regulating uses to accomplish National Forest objectives. Maintenance management is the perpetuation of the transportation facility to serve intended management objectives.

ROADED NATURAL APPEARING RECREATION SETTING

A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum where human practices are evident. Motorized vehicles are permitted on all or parts of the road system.

ROADLESS AREA

A National Forest area which (1) is larger than 5000 acres or, if smaller than 5000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area; (2) contains no roads and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the wilderness preservation system.

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE) II	A comprehensive process, instituted in June 1977, to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to develop alternatives for both wilderness and other resource management.
ROTATION	The planned number of years between the formation or generation of trees and their harvest at a specified stage of maturity.
RPA	See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, 1974.

S

SALE SCHEDULE	See base sale schedule.
SALVAGE HARVEST	The cutting of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating (e.g., because they are overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies) before they lose their commercial value as sawtimber.
SAWTIMBER	Trees containing at least one 8-foot piece with a 5.6 inch diameter inside bark at the small end and meeting the regional specification for freedom from defect. Softwood trees must be at least 8 inches in diameter at breast height for all species except Lodgepole Pine which will be 7 inches at breast height.
SCENIC EASEMENT	A legal interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land; in this case, control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers. It may provide something attractive to look at within the easement area, an open area to look through to see something attractive beyond the easement itself, or a screen to block out an unsightly view beyond the easement area.
SCOPING PROCESS	An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Identifying the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly. (Ref. CEQ regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7).
SECONDARY TRAIL	A trail constructed to standards which permit easy to more difficult travel requiring some skill and presenting some challenge to the average permitted user. Intended function is to provide access to specific attractions within a larger area accessed by a main trail, or to provide access to smaller land areas.